

DR. A. T. STILL.

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DR. A. T. STILL'S DEPARTMENT.

"WOMEN AND GIRLS GAB TOO MUCH."

SHE chatters, giggles, and is perfectly happy when she tells all the gossip and mean stories, minus the good, she has heard about of every woman she knows in the town or ten miles around. She tells all and gets a new list of imaginary "Did you hear its?" and goes off to the next house to ease herself by trying to lower some woman that is as good or better than she is.

What good does it do her? I will answer that question by asking another: what good does it do a man to get drunk and make a disgusting fool of himself? Had he kept himself busy in some useful pursuit and kept away from whiskey, he would have been a useful and respected gentleman, but he got into and staid with such company until he got the habit fixed so strong that his manhood failed him and he went down to a place where fools and vagabonds only dwell. She, too, gave way to tattling and circulating little dirty reports, until she has gotten as crazy to know the last scandal as a drunkard ever was for whiskey. She is a tattler and a nuisance, hated and dreaded by all who know her.

Now, girls, I will tell you what makes a tattler. Woman loves to talk, and if she is not loaded with useful knowledge, she will talk some anyway. A voice says, "we know that what you say is correct as a general rule, and would like to have a few suggestions." I will have to go to my storehouse of experience. At one view through the mental telescope that reaches far back in my life, I begin to review the mental record that I have kept stored away for useful purposes for over half a century. I think I can point out the "whys" that so many meritorious, good designing young ladies lose sight of usefulness. After she has received her education in painting, drawing, music, stenography, type-writing and most of the ordinary accomplishments, she is met with this fact and answer at all places where she offers her services, that the place is ably filled by old occupants; the more she tries to obtain some position by which to make a living, the more she is convinced that all places she is qualified to fill have long since been taken up by oth-

ers. Thus she is left without a hope to be able to make a living for herself. As I have given this subject much study and have sons and daughters of my own whose welfare has always been uppermost in my mind, and have explored all fields of usefulness for their good, I could not do so without taking the conditions of the whole human race into consideration. I have always felt a determination to hunt until I could find a suitable position which I could recommend to our women. I believe I have made the discovery. I have long sought and have tested its merits. From a child I have known the goodness and wisdom of the mother part of our race; a desire to relieve pain and sickness is certainly as natural as for her to breathe. Now ladies, at this period in my narrative, I will say, I also became interested in the welfare and ease of my race. I have prosecuted the investigation for over a quarter of a century. I have proven to myself the perfection of Nature's work and that man has within him all the qualities for ease and comfort, and when disease makes them uncomfortable, he or she who is familiar with the machinery of life can give them ease and comfort, and restore the person to good health. In the case of the ladies, they have proven their ability to adjust the human body. She gets her pay and she is proud of her diploma, proud of her being, and proud of her position and proud that she is far above a gossiping nuisance.

Ladies, I talk thus plainly to you because of a love of my race. If you desire to know more of the "hows" as to making a comfortable living, visit the American School of Osteopathy, and after due consideration, I think you will find what I have told you to be the truth. All the ladies who have taken my advice thus far send me greetings and words of love from all parts of the civilized world in which they now labor.



IT WAS my good fortune or bad fortune to introduce Osteopathy in its swaddling clothes a quarter of a century ago in North America. It was a good sized boy baby, with strong lungs. It has talked to the people of the beauties of the discovery that it had made which are a few of the principles that govern animal life, which, no doubt, are as old as the days of Eternity. After twenty-five years of close investigation, I have made no discovery of any defect whereby I could suggest an amendment. I have used freely the scalpel, the microscope, and the chemical laboratory; made a free use of the opinions of all philosophers with whom I could consult; at the end of each season of investigation the conclusion has universally been that the laws bear upon their face absolute evidence of perfection, and are so taken and accepted by the learned people who have time and desire to investigate the truths of Osteopathy.

While I have taken no pains to give this science notoriety by publication, it has been more or less known for ten or fifteen years in the capital

of the United States, and today is known, more or less, in every town and village in the states and territories, and is also known in foreign lands.

I will say for those who desire to know more of this science that whenever you see a diploma from the American School of Osteopathy, you will find the possessor qualified to give you the necessary information and to demonstrate the facts of the science by his or her skill and ability which they have obtained during long months spent in obtaining a thorough education in the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo.

My signature only goes to those parchments after long acquaintance in the school room with the receiver thereof, and the signature of the trustees and faculty of the school is all that is necessary or that we can do by the way of recommending as to character and qualification. As I know all have had a good opportunity to become well qualified for the duties of a healer, I will make mention of no particular name or person more than to say that without merit these diplomas would not have been issued to the persons now possessing them, and for me to say who is good or who is bad would be a contradiction of what I have already said—that he or she has our highest recommend on their diploma.



OSTEOPATHY IN CONGRESS.

FOR many years the great state of Missouri has been represented by such eminent statesmen as Vest and Cockrill in the Senate, and the worthy and great statesmen, Hatch and Clark in the House, all well known to the world in general.

Hatch, though now dead in body, yet lives in the memory of his friends. He and myself were personal friends; he was great and honorable, and as representative of my district, though a democrat and I a republican, I was a great admirer of him for his honesty and intelligence. He always had a kind word and would inquire often with interest how I was progressing with the new science, while I was practising at Hannibal, Mo., during the early development of Osteopathy.

Our Ex-Congressman Clark, also has been an out-spoken friend of Osteopathy.

While in the south part of the state near the home of Senator Cockrill, I also met him, and found him to be very kind and encouraging.

Senator Vest always treated me with gentlemanly kindness. Though these gentlemen were not Osteopaths themselves, they have been able to speak of Osteopathy more or less intelligently at the capital of the United States, for lo, these many years. Therefore, I am warranted in saying that Osteopathy has been planted and cultivated to some extent in our national capital for at least fifteen years.

I could speak of Ingalls and many other men who have represented Kansas, and their encouraging expressions of the science of Osteopathy; I could also make mention of Senator Foraker and his wife, of Ohio, who have been treated at the Infirmary, and many others of note.

The people of the Dakotas, of Nebraska, Oregon, California, Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin all know of Osteopathy; in fact, there is no state that has not some knowledge of Osteopathy, recognizing that it is a science based upon the visible and intelligent works of Deity, as a remedial science.

Osteopathy is now being ably represented in the capital city by H. E. Patterson and his wife, both are diplomates from the American School of Osteopathy.



OSTEOPATHY IN WASHINGTON, D. C., AND ALL OTHER PLACES.

DR. H. E. PATTERSON and wife, are both diplomates of the American School of Osteopathy. Their diplomas, like all parchments from this school, are the best recommendation we can give.

A. T. STILL.



SOME RECENT CASES.

IT HAS been some time since the JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY has made mention of any of the many interesting cases which have been under treatment, during the past few months, at A. T. Still Infirmary. This has been due to the fact that the pages of the JOURNAL have been taken up with matters of interest to the patrons in general and in the discussion of scientific questions, but there are two cases of special interest we wish to make mention of this month.

The first is that of John H. Wilson, a business man of Billings, Montana. Mr. Wilson came to the Infirmary in September, suffering from a complication of hay fever and asthma; he had also a severe case of hemorrhoids. His trouble was of long standing, and he was almost discouraged concerning any relief, for he had tried many remedies, and had traveled from one place to another, hoping to gain relief by a change of climate, but all to no avail. After six weeks treatment at the Infirmary, he relates his case as follows:

"When I came to Kirksville a few weeks ago, I was in a very serious condition, and was suffering from a complication of troubles. I was using from half a pint to a pint of whiskey daily for the relief of asthma; I could sleep but a short time at night on account of smothering. I am now entirely cured of the hay fever, and my asthmatic trouble has almost disappeared; I use no whiskey and sleep well all night. The hemorrhoidal trouble has been entirely cured. I leave for my home feeling as though I had a new lease on life, and with the assurance of remaining well. Osteopathy has reached my case, and nothing else ever did; I knew enough of Osteopathy before I reached Kirksville to regard it as a wonderful healing art, and now I feel as though it is superior to all others, for it has proven so in my case. I feel under deep obligation to Drs. Kerr and Dufur, who had charge of my case."

The other case is that of Bensel Smythe, the fourteen year old son of Mrs. William E. Smythe, of New York City. Bensel fell, when two years of age, from a height of twenty-seven feet, and his injury dates from that time; there was a gradual contraction of muscles, and the pain that accompanied this was thought to be due to rheumatism, for which he was treated; the contraction grew worse, and he had to use crutches. He was treated in New York City by specialists, but he grew no better. Two years ago he was taken to Boston where the trouble was diagnosed as a severe case of hip disease. The treatment there was of no avail; Mrs. Smythe heard of Osteopathy a few months ago, and decided to come to Kirksville, hoping that the new science of healing might, at least, help her son. Her hopes have been more than realized, for she expects to return to her home with

Bensel entirely cured. When Bensel came, his left heel was on a level with the hollow of the right knee. He took his first treatment October 10th, Dr. Harry Still being the operator in charge; an improvement was noticed from the first; the ninth treatment was on November 7th, and on that day the left foot came down and Bensel could place it on the floor. Mrs. Sinythe regards the improvement as being almost miraculous, and her only regret is that she did not come sooner.

What does knowledge profit a man if in gaining it he loses his health?

If inclined to be nervous study to master yourself and exercise self control.

Eat nothing between meals, it is better to feel hungry for a little while than to do it.

See that you sit erect, do not sit forward on the seat then lean against its back, so straining the spine and compressing the bowels.

Always expect to be well, never calculate to be sick from any cause, this will help your system to resist what might become serious illness.

Teachers should consider themselves responsible for the care and growth of the bodies of the pupils placed in their charge, as well as for the mind and morals.

Clergymen should preach the importance of health culture, and that it is a sin to be sick as well as to do the wicked things so long preached against.

All the progress made by the world is the result of the mental secession of the *individual* from the control of dominant authority, fearless thinking from his own individual stand-point, uncompromising expression of the results of such thought, the clashing of varying opinions, and the gradual growth of tolerance among searchers after Truth.—Medical Brief.

THE EDUCATED TOUCH.

NO ONE knows better than the trained Osteopath the value and importance of the educated touch in the diagnosis of disease, for the proper training of the fingers to discriminate between normal and abnormal conditions in the human body is an important feature in Osteopathic education. In an article on this subject in the December number of the Medical Brief, the editor of that journal says:

"We know that the sense of touch can be so highly developed, so specialized through the education of the fingers, as to become a reliable substitute for vision. This has been demonstrated in the education of the blind. The vicarious work of the hand can not be distinguished from that performed by an individual possessing all his senses. Science has explained this marvel by pointing out the physiological hypertrophy and specialization of the nerve structures in the fingers. Simple sensibility being the primary root of all the senses, one may be developed at the expense of others, or a limited exchange of function be effected.

The educated finger is of great value to the doctor. Objective diagnosis is steadily assuming more importance. It is the scientific method. Subjective diagnosis is unreliable, because the patient regards his symptoms through the magnifying glass of imagination. Fright, self-pity, ignorance, inexperience make him exaggerate every symptom. The craving for sympathy, the pleasure of posing as a martyr, make him pile on the agony. The patient is unable to exercise any discrimination, and his statement of the case must be compared with the results of the doctor's physical examination, and the finding examined in the light of the information extracted regarding the man's previous history, together with the doctor's experience in similar cases. In this way only can facts be sifted out, and a truthful diagnosis rendered.

The scientific basis of such a diagnosis is the physical examination, and for this the educated finger is an absolute prerequisite. The doctor should learn by repeated practice on the healthy body to map out each organ, following the finger with an outline of blue chalk. Thin individuals with lax abdominal walls are best suited to the novice. After a certain amount of practise the physician will have no difficulty in mapping out an enlarged liver or spleen, a dilated stomach, or an impacted and prolapsed colon.

Along the spine we will find tender points which speak of congested areas in the cord and spinal nerves, which require treatment because of their evil influence on the function of parts to which they are distributed.

The educated finger is of value in diagnosing disease of the lungs, although the ear is our chief dependence in recognizing pulmonary and cardiac affections. The finger is also of service in palpating tumors and drop-sical effusions.

In diseases of the uterus and rectum, the educated finger yields its maximum of service. In the vagina the trained finger perceives the exact condition of the uterus. It notes whether it is enlarged, relaxed, succulent, and prolapsed from passive congestion, or whether its tissues are firm and tonically contracted.

It will also detect the presence of lacerations, scar tissue, ulceration, or new growths. The condition of the vagina and perineal body are then examined to see if they afford sufficient support to the pelvic organs. While yet in the vagina, the educated finger notes whether there is cystocele, or rectocele, or hardened feces in sigmoid flexure or rectum.

On entering the rectum, the condition of the sphincter, whether hypertrophied and tense, or feeble and relaxed, is of great importance, and throws a flood of light, not only on the physical status of the patient, but on his temperament and character as well.

The finger will also look for the little sac-like dilatations, "pockets" which accompany catarrhal inflammation and loss of tone in the walls of the rectum. These same dilatations occur along the course of the colon, making it very tortuous, almost paralyzing peristalsis, and favoring fecal impaction. The educated finger is also on the lookout for atrophy and cicatricial narrowing of the rectal walls, a pathological state which readily takes on malignancy.

Hemorrhoids, sinuses, fissures, ulcers, polypi, etc., are more commonplace conditions, but occasion a great deal of local suffering and reflex disturbance.

Take the trouble to educate your fingers, Doctor, and so make diagnosis something better than more or less successful guessing. The strain of competition must bring the truth to light in every line of human effort, but we shall only achieve it through the more painstaking efforts of the *individual*."

There is one thing doctors ought to know, one obvious conclusion which it seems they would all naturally reach—but many of them do not—and that is that sick people want to be cured, want to be rid of their trouble and suffering, and do not care at all about the means employed to accomplish the desired end. Patients do not care a fig whether they are cured ethically, scientifically, or how, so long as they are *cured*. Practical results are all they are interested in, and it is the doctor's strange failure to look at the matter from the *patient's* standpoint that is responsible for much so-called quackery.—Medical Brief.

Now is a good time to improve your health habits.

ADDRESS OF DR. J. MARTIN LITTLEJOHN BEFORE THE GRADUATING CLASS, OCT. 27, 1898.

IT FALLS to my lot by the approbation of my colleagues and the special invitation of the graduating class to address some words of welcome and felicitation on your attaining this high position. I can remember a distinguished scientist Sir William Thompson, Lord Kelvin, when delivering the final address to the graduating class of which I was a member, saying, "Gentlemen I am one of your class, if you will I am the senior member of your class." I hope it is in such a spirit I offer my congratulations to you, not with the authority of your master or teacher, but as your comrade. My duty is partly personal and partly on behalf of my colleagues. On their behalf as well as my own I have to express the good wishes, hopes and even fears concerning you which must ever fill the minds of honest teachers.

You pass from the class room into the wide arena of life, never to return again to the classroom so full of many of the pleasant memories of life. You must now begin the battle of life in a new profession. You will feel something of the friendships of life formed and broken, of associations interrupted it may be to be renewed in life or interrupted forever. You have been depending in a large measure on the guidance of your teachers, now you must stand alone; and I would ask you to continue the studies begun and so keep pace with the advance of knowledge and the progress of your science. Lectures are certainly not to be despised but you must gather your lectures from books. Remember what Milton said in that iconoclastic speech of his for the liberty of unlicensed printing, "a good book is the precious life blood of a master spirit, embalmed and treasured up for a life beyond." There is a fascination in the literature of your science. Remember however that the book of nature, physical and human, is before you in facts and experiments, observations and truth itself as gathered from the living springs of nature—these are the imperishable pages of literature for every true observer. Remember that among the woods, even among the stars, the great founder of this great science with skeletons and disarticulated bones of all kinds formulated to his own mind the science of Osteopathy. He put life into those dry bones, joined sinew to sinew, joint to joint, added the blood and lymph and finally the life itself, presenting to us a complete articulated skeleton, yes a completely living body.

John Hunter than whom no mightier genius figures in the field of biology and medical science, used to say to his students, "Don't think, but try." He did not mean to discourage intellectual activity or thought, for he himself was ceaseless in activity, but he meant that all intellectual activity means actual work in the field of experiment and observation. One great medical scientist puts it well when in his introductory lecture to his

students he said "how can we teach you effectually the fleeting phenomena of disease if you have not for yourselves investigated the corresponding phenomena of health?"

The past years have been very active in research, tending more and more to take medicine out of the realm of hypothesis and dogmatism, and to establish it on a firm foundation of facts. Diagnosis is becoming more perfect especially in the close relation into which it is brought to physiological and pathological knowledge of healthy and diseased conditions. What were formerly hypothetical lesions can be demonstrated by the cardiograph, the ophthalmoscope, and X-radiance. Perhaps Osteopathy has made no greater contribution to medical science than to render diagnosis veritably real rather than ideal. It is only through the perfection of diagnosis that our science can advance from dawn to daylight. It will require tremendous labors of love, multiplied observations and experiments in the genuine spirit of exact physical science to make this progress.

Learn to use your eyes and ears. You must lie in wait for knowledge and for the opportunities of acquiring it. Pursue the science and keep your profession above the mere doggerel of duty. Do not regard it as a means only of gaining a livelihood or as a Klondike. Do not make it the avenue of personal fame or greatness nor as an instrument of practical beneficence. Emerson's ideal was a grand one:

"'Tis nobleness to serve,
Help them who cannot help again;
Beware from right to swerve."

There is a peculiar sacredness in the science and art of healing. You must face the most affecting scenes that mortals ever see and receive the great confidences that men can give. Can you tell from whence life comes, whither it goes and for what purpose it exists. When your hands are laid on the sick, lay them on reverently as if you were dealing with the master mechanism of earth and heaven, the body of man than which no more perfect embodiment of divine wisdom ever appeared. But you are to remember that even from the standpoint of science your profession is noble. The pure love of science for science's sake is a noble ideal. Thousands of years have rolled by into the mystery of the forever past that you may know this science; the science of thousands of years has gone by unrolling her ample page that you may be enriched with the spoils of time. What will you do with the treasures that lie in your hands? Become a spoiled child of science or the heroic champion of the latest truth. Do not let the *auri sacra fames* eat out the vitals of your life; let your ambition be to win in the race for fame, not intoxicated by the desire for fame, as Milton says,

"Fame is the spur which the clear spirit doth raise,
That last infirmity of noble mind,
To scorn delights and live laborious days."

High above fame and wealth and even honor stands the spirit of self-sacrifice, of devotion and consecration to duty in the preservation of your own life and your science untainted. It is no longer possible to condemn a man for not believing as his fathers, for this is the daylight of true science. We all believe in the circulation of the blood although Bacon set it aside as unworthy of his great genius, but we do so not because it is a theory but because it is a demonstrated fact sustained by careful research. Truth sustains itself by the sheer force of its own inherent stability. Verbal coercion is as cruel as the inquisition, professional tyranny is as blood-thirsty as the Spaniard and as sure to fall under the progressive advancement of enlightened liberty.

The old science of medicine represented by drugs began to fall long ago by the attacks of scepticism. Scepticism always comes before truth. Even physicians have been questioning for the past fifty years the so-called orthodox remedies, and others have been groping in the dark for something. But the positive stage has been reached, for what scepticism can question, genius alone can replace. I think there is no greater mark of freedom than when a man feels he can call his soul his own and possess his soul in peace when others are persecuting and slandering him. In Moliere's plays we find an inimitable picture of one who was by nature a semi-fool turned by art into a physician. His mind as Goethe has it, was well broken in and laced up in Spanish boots. "After many strokes of the hammer on the iron," as Moliere says, he got his diploma but his highest recommendation was that he attached himself blindly to the opinions of his forefathers. I hope that this may never be said of any of you.

In 1566 the faculty of medicine in Paris started the movement that has been crowned with success by the labors of Dr. Still. By a unanimous decree they passed this resolution, "that antimony is deleterious and to be counted among the poisons. Nor can it be amended by any other preparation so as to be taken without injury." In 1615 the same faculty unanimously interdicted drug vendors and called upon all judges to deal severely with those who prescribe, administer or exhibit for sale the said medicines. Both of these acts were ratified by the French Parliament and continued in force for 100 years.

We do not wish to rob Dr. Still of any of the honor that is his own. We do not believe that Osteopathy existed in ancient Greece or anywhere else, till the silent, but unconquerable enthusiasm of that true genius of the Mississippi valley knocked at the door of truth and found an entrance, bringing out in his own inimitable way a new curative science never before known in the world. It is an absurdity to suppose that the ancient Greeks knew anything of Osteopathy. They did not know the fundamental principles on which it could be built. Aristotle, than whom no philosopher is greater, had no higher use for the brain than to provide lubricating fluid for the eyes. If Osteopathy represents anything it is the crowning ac-

quaintance with the nervous system and especially with the brain as the laboratory of nature in which every movement of body and mind is planned and from which they are executed. It was reserved for Osteopathy in the hands of its distinguished founder to treat the blood not only as the means of life, the thread that welds the diverse body tissues into one under the guidance and governance of nervous tissue, but to regard the blood and nervous substance as the medicine of nature.

Osteopathy crowns man with special glory. Standing on one of nature's piazzas gazing out over the arena of nature and life is nature's master. Above the lifeless and unreasoning he is conscious of all that is around and even within himself. In man there is not only power of life but power of mind that develops and expands, limited only by the finitude of human being. The best we can say of it is

"It comes; it goes, a fleeting flame divine,
Life is for man to live but not define."

In every age and land the truly great are destined to become immortal. Thy world to-day is indebted most to the seekers after truth, who stand out in the foreground as the guiding geniuses of human progress. In this last age of the 19th century we are nearing the twilight of stupendous advancement, because we are entering on an era in which past failures will be blotted out, past achievements will be rendered doubly glorious in the light of the progress of humanity and brotherhood. The men who have made the world better have been lovers of the human race. Such a man was Andrew Taylor Still, who against the counsel of friends and in spite of the threats of enemies, with an unquenchable faith in humanity forged right ahead where even angels might fear to tread. He reasoned for himself, experimented for himself, watched the progress of his researches and to this day bears in his head and heart that child of his heart and brains. I think that nothing raises Dr. Still so high in the esteem of his followers as his love for humanity. He has told us that he had a double purpose all through his career, the desire to gain a knowledge of the mechanism of the human system, loving knowledge for its own sake; and as a means of cure for the ills to which human flesh is heir.

No nobler purpose can fill your lives. On you falls the mantle from Dr. Still's shoulders. Long may he live to adorn the science and to dignify the profession he founded. But even while he lives he casts the mantle upon your shoulders, asking you to carry the truth to the remotest corners of this land. You have simply graduated in the fundamentals, the vitals are left with you to work out in your practice. It is only yesterday that we began to look on the body as a great living mechanism. In order that the vital force may be unobstructed the different parts of the machine must operate in harmony, the skeleton must be adjusted to every motion of bone, ligament and muscle; pure air must penetrate every minute cell of an unim-

peded lung and every remote recess of healthy tissue; pure blood must circulate in every organ and tissue; and a perfect nervous substance must animate every tissue and cavity of the body. To see that this is the condition of the body is your function as an Osteopathic physician. You are not sent out with a set of formulae to put down under the great R, nor are you given a number of technical punches and movements like massage and fake Osteopaths; you are sent out with principles and a correct knowledge of anatomy and physiology to apply these in the correction of diseased and disordered conditions. The poet thus soliloquizes.

"The surest road to health, say what they will,
Is never to suppose we shall be ill;
Most of those evils, we poor mortals know,
From doctors and imagination flow."

You will meet with a sympathetic reception in many quarters where drugs are worn out. Only a few days ago Robert J. Burdette wrote these lines, "Exercise and sleep, these are my only medicines. The training of an athlete is only good for athletes. It would break you down. And to be healthy does not mean to be strong as an athlete. I don't think that professional athletes are very healthy as a rule." Here is a crushing blow to those who claim that Osteopathy dates from ancient Greece. Greece made or tried to make athletes, but did not and could not make healthy men and women for lack of knowledge. Dr. Cyrus Edson, the eminent hygienic physician of America, in speaking of electricity as a substitute for drugs says, "Its great value lies in the fact that it stimulates the entire system without leaving any injurious effects like drugs and other internal agents." How much more true of Osteopathy!

The question arises, is Osteopathy a perfect as it is an exact curative science, or is it destined to be absorbed in the old medical science? Is Osteopathy here to stay? Shall we conquer? Why not—

"There is woman's fearless eye, lit by her deep love's truth;
There is manhood's brow serenely high and the fiery heart of youth."

I think that Osteopathy will stand if it is in the hands of the proper men and women and if it takes the true stand in regard to the other sciences. Osteopathy sets aside medicines in the sense of drugs, but it cannot afford to set aside anything else. Osteopathy is certainly an independent school of medicine and need not fear to stand side by side with other schools, first to rival and finally to outrival them, if she adheres to anatomy, physiology, pathology, diagnosis, hygiene, surgery, obstetrics and chemistry, substituting Osteopathic therapeutics and practice for the old school theory and practice of medicines. Everything that medical science has achieved is ours, if we take it. If you and I are to be simply bone-setters and when we come to deal with vital diseases or with surgical cases, have to call in an M. D., then we had better acknowledge that we are only part of a profession and take a back seat. There are reasons why in the future all Osteo-

paths should be surgeons. If surgery is a necessity in certain cases, we ought to be able to deal with such cases. If we believe that modern surgery represents a mania for needless operations, the Osteopath can reform this only by applying Osteopathic surgery to cases that demand it. This is in line with the charter purpose of this Institution, which designs to improve our present system of surgery.

You are entering the arena to aid in preventing disease, to maintain health and to add to the comfort even of the healthy. Be it your ambition to lessen human suffering, to diminish at least the penalty imposed on the violation of physiological laws and to educate the people to care for and safeguard that greatest of all the gifts of beneficence, the human body. We, your instructors, have tried to be faithful to our duty in teaching you the principles of our science. Our words may perish but we trust that the lessons you have received and the mold in which your lives have been cast, may these remain as eternal verities. Our imperfections and failures we beg you to obliterate from memory and carry out with you the thought that we wish you success in your chosen fields. Whether you dwell far distant or near at hand our thoughts and memories will often cluster around you in the hopeful ambition that you are loyal to us and the cause of Osteopathy.

Graduates of the January class, You have a greater measure of responsibility than any who have graduated before you, because you bear the honor and inherit the responsibilities of all who have gone before you. Tennyson speaks of knowledge as the elder child and wisdom as the younger and wiser child, walking side by side in the procession of those that eye to eye shall look on knowledge. We trust that you may be the child of wisdom. It is wisdom's prerogative to preside over every subordinate principle; it gives final direction to all the powers of man's nature and becomes the final umpire in human activity.

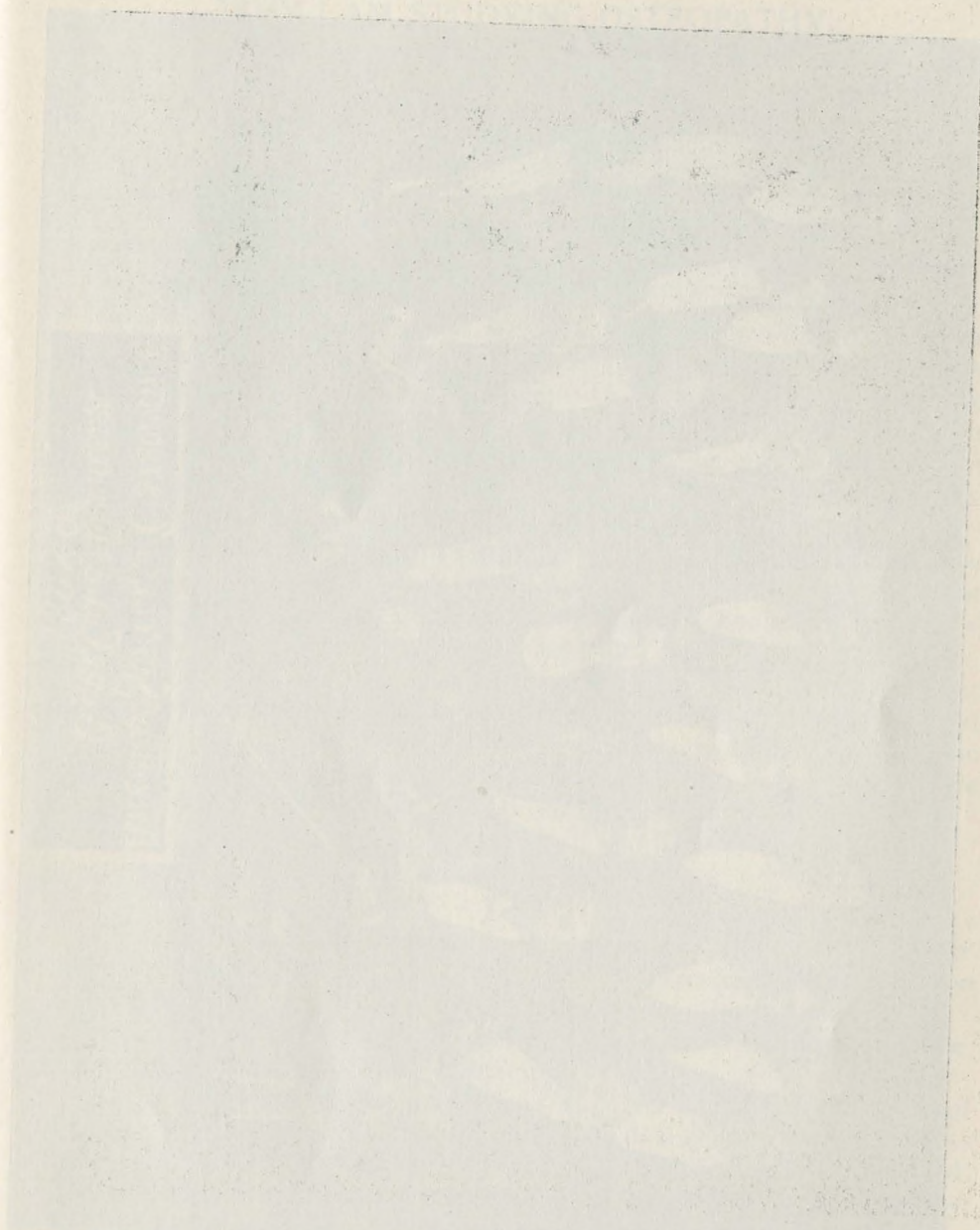
I cannot say more but may add the greeting of Shakespeare,

"The five best senses

Acknowledge thee their patron; and come freely

To gratulate thy plenteous bosom."

I thank you for the honor conferred on me in asking me to address you and for your kind attention to my words.





WHY I AM STUDYING OSTEOPATHY.

THINKING that it would be of general interest to the public, to know why so many students are engaged in the study of the new healing science, Osteopathy, a reporter of this JOURNAL called upon a member now in attendance at the American School of Osteopathy, and asked the question—"Why are you studying Osteopathy?"



MRS. CLARA J. RHOTEHAMEL.

The first one approached was Mrs. Clara J. Rوتهamel, of Greenville, Ohio, member of the February 1898, class. Mrs. Rوتهamel, before she became a student, fell from a bicycle, injuring her hip; she was under the care of the medical doctors thirteen weeks, who kept the limb in a plaster cast part of the time; no apparent improvement being noticeable, she went to an Osteopathic doctor, and in two weeks, had laid down her crutches. She tells why she is studying as follows:

"It is due to the gratitude I felt toward Dr. A. T. Still, coupled with a desire to learn a new science, that does with such good effect, carry out the intentions of the Divine Creator, that within our own bodies shall be found the remedy for all ills that flesh is heir to.

While woman's noblest sphere is motherhood, akin to that comes her adaptibility to administer to others, and in no way can she so ably and beautifully qualify herself for that work as in the study of Osteopathy. The pestilences that used to come upon man are in a measure disappearing before the Osteopath's skill. Science has stayed the hand of wrath."



PROF. J. W. FORQUER.

Prof. J. W. Forquer, who, after holding the chair of music in the State Normal school of Kirksville, Missouri, for many years, resigned his position in order to enter the September, 1898, class.

"I am studying Osteopathy because I believe it to be a great science, founded upon the supreme laws of nature.

Being an earnest believer in the laws of nature and their workings, and seeing that true Osteopathy is based upon those laws, I do not hesitate, to take up such a work, in which there is so great an opportunity to do good. I believe that all who enter into the practice of Osteopathy conscientiously, their intention being based upon a sincere and noble purpose, will be fully repaid for their study and work. But I do not think that any one should enter upon such a responsible work unless he first makes up his mind to work hard and study earnestly that he may be fully competent to sustain

the rank and title of his profession. The man or woman who would be a true exponent of the science of Osteopathy, and would wish to perpetuate its usefulness and advancement, must surely have a nobler object in view than the gaining of mere dollars and cents."



PROF. R. B. ARNOLD.

Prof. R. B. Arnold, for many years a teacher in the State Normal School of Kirksville, Missouri, and a man prominent in educational work, answered as follows:

"I believe that Osteopathy furnishes the best opening for a live intelligent person that can be found. That Osteopathy cures many cases which drugs cannot reach is a fact too well established to admit of any question. The work being done by simple manipulation is entirely free from any of the evil effects of poisonous substances taken into the system. Osteopathy is a science based upon the relations of cause and effect. In diagnosis the operator reasons from effect back to cause; in treatment of disease, from cause to effect. While Osteopathy has accomplished wonderful results, it is still in its infancy and furnishes an inviting field for the investigating mind. To those who feel a desire to relieve human suffering Osteopathy offers an equipment unequalled by any other system of healing. From a financial standpoint, the outlook is most promising. The course of study is excellent, being based upon a thorough knowledge of the human system, studied from every standpoint. Taken all in all, I can only regret that I did not begin the study earlier."



MR. GREENWOOD LIGON.

Mr. Greenwood Ligon, a prominent lawyer, and engaged in the real estate business, in Okolona, Miss., for a number of years, is a member of the February 1898, class. He said:

"I am studying Osteopathy because I believe it presents the broadest, the most interesting and the most satisfactory field of all modern professions; and one too, in which I feel I can make more people debtors to me for deeds of charity than in any other. After passing forty-seven summers I could not afford to quit a lucrative business for a fake, even if so disposed, and hence before undertaking the study of the new science I required the proofs of its claims. They were furnished to my entire satisfaction, convincing me of its efficacy as a therapeutic science and of the futility of drugs."



ELLEN LEE BARRETT LIGON.

Ellen Lee Barrett Ligon is also a member of the February, 1898 class.

Mrs. Ligon is one of the finest elocutionists in America, and is an honorary member of the National Editorial Association and of the State (Miss.) Press Association. Her answer to the question was as follows:

"The grand-daughter, great grand-daughter, and niece of doctors of the regular school, I grew up in the strictest tenets of the faith that any system that was not "regular," was quackery. Abiding in this faith, I tried unavailingly for years the best doctors of the "regular" school, in my effort to recover lost health. Trying Osteopathy as a last resort and being cured in the A. T. Still Infirmary, upon investigation I found the principles of the new science resting upon the foundation of Nature's eternal truths, and so positive and exact as to be efficiently taught. Having obtained relief myself and having found a scientific field profound and satisfying, it became my most earnest desire to possess myself of this knowledge—the power of relieving suffering, that my life henceforth might be amplified by this most benignant and womanly attainment."



PROF. E. R. BOOTH.

Prof. E. R. Booth, a member of the September 1898 class, was the next one interviewed. Prof. Booth is a graduate of the National Normal University of Lebanon, Ohio. He received the degrees of A. M. and Ph. D. from the Wooster University on examination. He has been principal of the High school in Sedalia, Mo., a teacher in the Training school of Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, and has been president of the Missouri State Teachers' Association, and president of the Southwestern Ohio Teachers' Association. He is now a member of several teachers' associations and clubs in Ohio. Prof. Booth says:

"The healing art has always been an attractive subject to me. The greater part of Gunn's Domestic Medicine, including the materia medica, and several other similar works, furnished me with instruction and entertainment in my boyhood. But the fear that too large a dose of some "mild," purely vegetable compound, such as aconite or nux vomica, might be given with serious or fatal results, stood in the way of my making the practice of medicine my profession. Later several brief works on the principles and practice of homeopathy attracted my attention. There surely would be no danger of an overdose by this method; but how the desired results could be brought about on the *similia similibus curantur* and infinitesimal dose principle did not appear.

Under both allopathic and homeopathic treatment loved ones have died, while in the hands of physicians of the highest repute. Others have failed in health and continued to decline in spite of the efforts of physicians of the highest standing. Under Osteopathic treatment such cases have yielded and the disease has been checked or wholly eradicated. The difference in results could not be denied, and an explanation of the purpose of the Osteo-

path's manipulations convinced me that Osteopathy is founded upon common sense accompanied by a knowledge of the normal and abnormal histological, anatomical, and physiological conditions of the human body.

In short Osteopathy is the only means of healing the afflicted that has ever appealed to my judgment; and in order to contribute my mite to the relief of suffering humanity I am trying to become familiar with its principles and practice."



WILFRED E. HARRIS.

Wilfred E. Harris, of Aylesford, Nova Scotia, is a member of the February 1898, class. Before entering the American School of Osteopathy he was connected with the Passenger and Freight Department of the Dominion Atlantic Railroad for eight years. Mr. Harris gave his answer as follows:

So frequently have I been asked the question "how did you ever hear of Osteopathy away up in Nova Scotia?" or "Whatever induced you to come so far away from your home to study Osteopathy?" that I felt it might be of some interest to your readers to know exactly what the circumstances were which brought about my coming to Kirksville. I will herein briefly relate these circumstances, trusting that my friends will no longer look upon me with curious eyes, on account of my coming such a long distance to study this great new science called "Osteopathy."

It was in the spring of 1897 that a friend of mine whose home is in Boston, Mass., was visiting in my native province, and first told me of Osteopathy. My friend told me of the wonderful cures a certain Dr. Helmer was performing up in the state of Vermont, and so miraculous did some of these cures seem to be, that I was honest enough to tell my friend that I at least took no stock in such ridiculous stories; but had no objection to allowing others to believe, or disbelieve, whatever they chose to. You can readily imagine, my remarks so highly savoured with scepticism, were not at all pleasing to my friend, who firmly believed in the merits of Osteopathy.

The next time I heard of Osteopathy was late in the summer of the same year, when a friend of my mother residing in Halifax, N. S., wrote and told her that a doctor of Osteopathy had come to Halifax to remain two months, and the friend in question, was extremely anxious that my mother should place herself in this man's hands for treatment. I will just state the fact that mother had been an invalid for several years; and though she had been treated regularly during this period by the best available medical advisers she was still in a very weak and miserable condition. I am, as a rule, inclined to look upon all new departures in the art of healing with a great deal of suspicion, and consequently when my mother came to me for advice upon the subject in question, I strongly advised her against taking up with a "fakir," and said I felt all was being done for her that could be done, and I thought it foolish to throw away money upon such men as I

imagined my good friend Dr. W. E. Greene to be, before I became acquainted with him, or his scientific method of treating human ailments. Notwithstanding my disapproval, my mother took two months treatment under Dr. Green, and received such a vast deal of benefit, that she came back home, not only a convert to Osteopathy, but firmly convinced that it would be advisable for me to take a course of treatment, and also take up the study of this science myself. At first I was simply astounded, and could only ridicule such an idea. What! I give up my position, give up my home, and friends so dear, and perhaps give up my very life, in traveling thousands of miles into a strange country, to take up my abode amongst strangers, and waste two valuable years in acquiring a profession of which I knew absolutely nothing? Well! not much! I was no such fool! Whilst you can see from the tenor of the above exclamations that I did not take kindly to my mother's absurd proposition, I at once commenced to investigate the whole matter closely, and daily grew more deeply interested as my knowledge of Osteopathy increased with the facts gleaned from literature supplied me by the American School of Osteopathy (to which institution I had appealed for information) as well as the information given me by Dr. Greene, with whom I became intimately acquainted when I visited Halifax, myself.

For years previous to this I had been considering whether or not I should be wise in entering upon the study of medicine, but whenever I looked the matter fairly in the face two great obstacles invariably presented themselves, and caused me to vacillate, and postpone action, from month to month, and from year to year, and never reach a final decision. The obstacles which stood in the way of my studying medicine were as follows: 1st. I had not sufficient faith in the efficacy of drugs as a curative agent to devote my life to its practise. 2d. The field appeared to be so completely filled with competent and incompetent medical practitioners that I foresaw years of hard struggling before I could hope to establish a lucrative practise should my success as a physician be ever so great. When I looked more deeply into the facts concerning Osteopathy, I saw before me a field unlimited in extent, and full of possibilities which were sufficiently great to tempt any thinking man to take up this grand new science as his choice of a life work. After some months of investigating, and anxious consideration, strengthened by the best advice of some of my warmest friends, I decided to enter the "American School of Osteopathy," and commence my studies with the class beginning work February 1st, 1898. When leaving home I decided to visit Kirksville, make a more thorough investigation of Osteopathy and its merits, and learn for myself, from those best qualified to judge, whether or not, Osteopathy was really all that its followers claimed for it. I was also desirous of seeing what kind of a school was located in Kirksville, as well as to meet the members of the faculty personally, and judge for myself, whether these men, were in my mind, qualified to teach in

a proper manner, the various branches which come under the head of a thorough Osteopathic training.

I shall now briefly tell my readers what came to pass after leaving home. I did not mention the object of my journey many times on my way west, nor did I hear Osteopathy spoken of until I reached St. Louis, but I was surprised as well as amused when I entered a crowded car on the Kansas City morning express, to learn that the theme of several animated conversations carried on by several groups of passengers was Osteopathy, and Dr. Still. I would catch a few words from the conversation of someone every few minutes which bore reference to the matter which was of such vital importance to myself. From this point on 'till I reached Kirksville all my fellow passengers seemed to be interested in a common cause, that of Osteopathy. Dr. Still, the discoverer of this science was referred to in a manner which we would expect a band of pilgrims, enroute to Mecca, to refer to the great Mahomet. What I found on reaching my destination surprised and pleased me very greatly.

I was not in Kirksville more than a very few days before I concluded that the American School of Osteopathy and the A. T. Still Infirmary comprised the great center upon which the various business interests of the city rested.

The school building which is an immense brick structure containing sixty-eight rooms, was found to be furnished throughout with all the latest and most approved equipment required in a high class institution of this order. The large number of patients taking treatment, and the multiplicity of diseases which they furnished to baffle the skill of Osteopaths, fully satisfied me. that there must be a great deal in this science, which had made such a famous reputation, in so short a time, in curing so many hopeless cases. The class of people coming here for treatment appear to be largely made up of those who suffer from some chronic disorder, pronounced incurable by physicians of the school.

I was surprised, as well as reassured, when I saw the class of students who had taken up Osteopathy. The classes were made up of men and women of all ages, varying from eighteen to sixty years, and representing nearly all branches of business and professional life. Some of the brightest, and most intelligent people it has ever been my good fortune to meet with, are taking a course in this institution.

Many of the students I met were medical doctors, of high standing, who had grown tired of the disappointing results met with in the practise of medicine, and had cast in their futures with our great new science. I will say but a word as to the gentlemen who comprise the teaching staff of the American School of Osteopathy. Should I attempt to speak of each member of the faculty individually, and tell you what the impression was which I gained from meeting with them I would find insufficient space. Should I attempt to single out any one of these men I would have to say in each case

that he was a gentleman, highly educated, and eminently qualified to fill the high position in which I found him. Consequently I will not make special reference to any particular member of the staff, for in each case I would have to describe a character which I cannot do justice to in a few words.

Such are the facts as I found them, and this explains why I chose to study Osteopathy in preference to any other profession. Let me say to all my friends who are ignorant of the facts concerning Osteopathy that I make this claim for it, that it embraces all the various branches given the student in a full medical course except *Materia Medica*. Our course is in some ways more extensive than the ordinary medical course, and whenever the faculty considers it prudent or necessary, the curriculum of this institution is extended. If any new invention, for example, the X-Ray apparatus, is thought to be of value to the students or patients, the same is purchased forthwith. Moreover we claim that Osteopathy is based solely upon sound and scientific principles, and conforms to all the immutable laws of God and nature. We study thoroughly the anatomy of the human body; studying closely the location, and structural formation of its various organs, and enter into the minutiae of that branch fully. We make such a thorough study of the whole nervous system as to be able to send a desired impulse from a nerve centre, or its peripheral termination, to a diseased organ, and thereby aid nature in restoring that organ to its normal condition. A thorough knowledge of the nerves, and their connections, enables the Osteopath to impart impulses to a distant organ by working through a centre, or nerve terminal, stimulating, or inhibiting its action as the case may require, thereby producing harmonious action, just as the accurate touch of the well-trained pianist produces harmonious sounds upon the stringed instrument.

Osteopathy is purely scientific as it always seeks to aid nature in her own way, and does not resort to the administration of innumerable drugs, the beneficial effect of which is always uncertain, if not entirely wanting.

The value and merits of surgery are fully recognized by the Osteopath, and his course embraces a knowledge of this important branch including obstetrics and gynecology. A thorough study of dietetics and hygiene is just as essential to a doctor of Osteopathy as to a doctor of medicine, and consequently these branches receive his close attention. We get all the truths in medicine, but we leave its fallacies to be practiced by others.

Whilst we find students here hailing from the Atlantic on the one side to New Zealand on the other, I have the honor of being the first student of Osteopathy from the maritime provinces. At the end of my course I shall hope to carry the banner of this new science back to the land of my birth, and be allowed to confer upon my own people its blessings.

MEDICAL INCONSISTENCY.

R. M. BUCKMASTER, D. O., MONCTON, NEW BRUNSWICK.

NO TWO Medical doctors agree. It is very rare indeed in cases a, little out of the ordinary or even in ordinary cases, that two doctors from the same school, if consulted separately, will prescribe the same medicines. This goes to show that drug medication is not a science. If the theory of drug medication is a science why surround it with an air of Latinism and a veil of mystery in order to keep it beyond the grasp of the ordinary public? Although drugs have been prescribed from time immemorial and are used everywhere, today there is a great amount of uncertainty about the results obtained and their use becomes a series of continued experiments. The drug doctor visits his patients and tries this or that drug always to be taken with a certain regularity of time, even if the patient must be aroused from sleep to take it. The patient gets worse and the doctor experiments with another drug, and still another, all to no avail. A consultation of M. D's is called, and possibly other experiments are tried. The patient dies. The blame is laid to the mysterious ways of Providence. If, on the other hand, the patient recovers in spite of the drugs and the disease, "Medical skill has triumphed" and the doctor's last experiment was a success. If the case has been a complicated one the formula of the last experiment is published throughout the country as a great discovery, only to be tried by others with perhaps a complete failure as a result. If the loss of money was all that follows the stupid practice of drug medication it would not be so bad, but such is not the case.

It is well known that the lives of Washington, Conkling, Elliott, Shepherd, and others were cut short by the stupidity of so-called medical wisdom. How many tens of thousands of the great unknown have met a premature death in the same way will never be known. As was said before, drug medication is nothing but experimentation on the part of the doctor and blind faith on the part of the patient. It does not, and never will, reach the dignity of a science.

Osteopathy on the contrary is founded on strictly scientific principles and instead of shortening or destroying life, saves it in hundreds of cases where drugs have failed. The faith in "something to take" is deep rooted, however, and like the old system of "blood letting" will take time to overcome, but time and common sense work wonders and we bide the time.

COME LET US REASON TOGETHER.

ELLEN BARRET LIGON

“**T**HINKING is the least exerted privilege of cultivated humanity,” as, for the most part, people are born to their opinions, and the mind will be positive and fierce for and against propositions, whose evidence it has never examined. Yet whoever has attentively meditated on the progress of the human race, cannot fail to discern that there is now a spirit of inquiry among men which nothing can stop or even materially control, and to the attainment of truth, freedom of inquiry is absolutely essential, for reason and free inquiry are the only effectual antidotes of error. The result is that this more progressive spirit is constantly delving in Nature’s rich mines and giving to the world some new-found truth, which is fiercely denounced by dogmatic, non-investigators as rubbish.

It is the prerogative and duty of science to demand of the avowed discoverer, proof of the validity of his claims, but when the theory is once proven it is also the duty of science to declare to mankind the value of the discovery.

The scientific bases upon which we work are, almost without exception, theories demonstrable only by their results, but as long as the results continue to prove the theory we are certainly justifiable in adopting it. Here comes the question: “How much proof is necessary to prove?” When a German chemist has boiled a substance five hundred times to prove that it does boil at a certain temperature, and gets, each time the same result, it is generally conceded that the boiling point of that substance is about accurately known. Let us say then that five hundred repetitions of the same effect from the same cause would seem to indicate a logical connection between that cause, and its constantly recurring effect. Are scientists willing to admit that five hundred repetitions of the same experiment with the same result prove a theory? If not, will five thousand repetitions be enough? No. This is at present the unscientific attitude of a great part of the scientific world toward a revolutionizing modern discovery. A thinker has declared that he has discovered that certain causes, hitherto overlooked, produce certain effects. This theory has passed beyond the realm of words, and has been tested in more than a hundred thousand cases, with corroborating results; and yet, there are those who not only discredit it, but refuse to investigate it, because, (and here is some brilliant reasoning) “if these things were true, they would have been discovered before.” Has any great truth ever been discovered that has not existed through all time? or was any great scientific fact ever known before it was discovered? Dr. A. T. Still in discovering truths, on which is based the new therapeutic science which he calls Osteopathy, has not changed “one jot nor one title of the

law." In encountering ridicule, denunciation, and persecution he but travels the same road traversed before him by great pioneer doctors.

The blood had circulated in the same old way through all the ages, but till Harvey came there was not one who understood the philosophy of it.

Through centuries king and peasant alike died of small-pox, defenceless against its loathsome power, because no Jenner had noticed with thinking mind that the milkers who had cow-pox never contracted small-pox. But woe unto the doctor who dares to introduce a revolutionary idea into his science—the record from the beginning has been, of persecution. We are told mythologically that Æsculapius himself, the father of the science, was, in order to appease the jealousy of Pluto, killed by a thunderbolt because he saved so many lives,

Ambroise Pare was at first ostracised because he insisted upon a simple dressing for gunshot wounds instead of boiling oil, and ligatures for blood-vessels, in amputation, instead of cautery.

Mesmer's discovery of animal magnetism which all the world now admits under one name or another was thus reported by the medical board of Paris when sent by the king to investigate it: "In regard to the existence and the utility of animal magnetism they have come to the unanimous conclusion that there is no proof of the existence of the animal magnetic fluid; that this fluid having no existence, is consequently without utility;" and Mesmer spent the rest of his life in exile and retirement.

Of Harvey we are told; "For many years Harvey experienced the treatment with which all innovators or discoverers are familiar and complained that his practice declined considerably after the publication of his treatise on the circulation of the blood, a result which he had indeed predicted."

Jenner's experience runneth thus: "During all this time he met with little encouragement from physicians. His reception was discouraging in the extreme. Not only did the doctors refuse to make trial of the process, but the discoverer was accused of an attempt to "bestialize" his species by introducing into their system diseased matter from a cow's under; vaccination was denounced from the pulpit as "diabolical;" and the most monstrous statements respecting its effects were disseminated and believed."

Each of these had to pay a bitter tribute to injustice. Dr. Still is one more who has asked of Nature another "Why," and received her answer.

Since other innovators in the science have first been sneered at and afterwards proved right, it would be both reasonable and humane, in the face of the constantly multiplying proof of the efficacy of Osteopathy, to at least investigate its philosophy and its proofs as exhibited in its results. It is neither dignified nor scientific to condemn a theory without having given the subject an intelligent consideration. Now, as never before, particularly in the scientific world, "the heresy of to-day becomes the orthodoxy of to-morrow."

Since the entire body is a network of nerves or human electric wires,

through which are controlled all the vital forces, when any man can say what passes over other electric wires, as the operator touches the key and the message of life or death passes through, or what force passes over the nerve when it conveys the order from the brain to the foot to kick, and it kicks, then he may be prepared to dispute Dr. Still's assertion that, knowing where to find the directing nerves of the various functions of the organs, we can control or excite those forces more surely and specifically by direct pressure upon the nerve than by the uncertain method of drugging the stomach.

It is absolutely certain that the structures are there, and he has demonstrated that, treated in specific ways, proved results follow. The proof is in the result.

"Wisdom is a palace of which only the vestibule has been entered; nor can we guess what treasures are hid in those chambers of which the experience of the past can afford us neither analogy nor clue."

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Don't coddle your complaints.



"Nature has a wonderful power of putting things right in the end."



Do not wear clothing too warm for comfort; more suffer from overdressing than from the lack of clothing.



Women should take five minutes a day from work and lie flat on the back, all muscles relaxed, with eyes closed, and it will be found a wonderful preserver of health, beauty and strength.



People who are not vaccinated, are not allowed to vote in Norway, says an exchange. What connection there may be between smallpox and the suffrage is not entirely plain.



Hero-worship is the salvation of the race. It teaches the masses how the obscure unit may ascend from darkness into daylight—from oblivion into immortality. As an individual rises by self-power—by determining will force—so all may at length arise. The individual shall shape humanity—mankind shall be a race of freemen. To declare the gospel of the *free man*—the liberty of the individual—this is the religion of the future. *Self-responsibility—self-justification and self-damnation*—are the tenets of to-morrow.—H. Frank, in *Coming Light*.



## THE PNEUMOGASTRIC NERVE.

Upon an average twice a week,  
When anguish clouds my brow,  
My good physician friend I seek  
To know "what ails me now,"  
He taps me on the back and chest  
And scans my tongue for bile  
And lays an ear against my breast  
And listens there awhile.  
Then is he ready to admit  
That all he can observe  
Is something wrong inside—to wit,  
My pneumogastric nerve!

Now, when these Latin names within  
Dyspeptic hulks like mine  
Go wrong a fellow should begin  
To draw what's called the line.  
It seems, however, that this same,  
Which is my hulk abounds,  
Is not, despite its awful name,  
So fatal as it sounds,  
Yet of all torments known to me  
I'll say without reserve  
There is no torment like to thee,  
Thou pneumogastric nerve!

This subtle, envious nerve appears  
To be a patient foe—  
It waited nearly forty years  
Its chance to lay me low;  
Then, like some blithering blast of hell,  
It struck this guileless bard,  
And in that evil hour I fell  
Prodigious far and hard.  
Alas, what things I dearly love—  
Pies, puddings and preserves—  
Are sure to rouse the vengeance of  
All pneumogastric nerves!

Oh, that I could remodel man!  
I'd end these cruel pains  
By hitting on a different plan  
From that which now obtains.  
The stomach, greatly amplified,  
Anon should occupy  
The all of that domain inside  
Where heart and lungs now lie,  
But first of all I should dispose  
That diabolic curve  
And author of my thousand woes,  
The pneumogastric nerve!

—Eugene Field.



## JANUARY CLASS ADDRESS.

BY MISS NORA CHAPMAN.

THE following is a condensed report of the address of the class representative, Miss Nora Chapman, at the graduation of the January, 1897, class, on the evening of Oct. 27, 1898:

"It would ill become me while speaking on the part of the class, which is now about to leave these portals, to give advice, or even to suggest methods and means with respect to the great science to which this school is an enduring monument, and of which Dr. Still is the sole founder and illustrious originator.

"We are but the fledglings and now, as our time in the home nest has drawn to a close, our efforts and energies must be guided in one direction only, and that is to the testing and the trial of our "wings" in the great region beyond—the world—where the science of Osteopathy is either unknown, or else the object of scorn and ridicule. \* \* \*

"All truth, be it said, has suffered more or less in the struggle for recognition at the hands of human kind. This has been true in the religious affairs of man; it is true of man's political history; and the same thing is true with regard to this great healing art. Like all truth, in other spheres and departments, it has pushed its way slowly, yet by a process as certain as the stars in their course, until from obscurity it has risen to the very meridian of glory. \* \*

"Full many a day have we looked forward to this moment! When first we entered these doors THIS time seemed far, far away, and it was with somewhat of wonder we thought of the time when we too, as many before us had done, should bid a fond farewell to our *Alma Mater*, and go forth into the world to fight the battles which here have been so nobly fought by many of those around us to-night. \* \* \* The time which once seemed so far away has been of the very shortest duration, and now it is ours to *wonder* how we could have thought it would be long. We realize more fully than ever, that the very easiest portion of our life-work has been accomplished. It was but our preparation; the most difficult part is still to come. Not that we feel that we have not received the very best preparation that it is possible for any school of this character to give,—but that from now on we are to be thrown upon our own resources, and no longer will it be possible for us, whenever a more difficult case arises to go to one who is more largely experienced than we. But, may we not reasonably hope that with the excellence of the training we have received in this institution, our path will be made easy, and the most difficult and puzzling problems be solved ere they arise?

"On behalf of my class I would speak a word or two, to the man we reverence, honor and respect most highly. Dr. Andrew Taylor Still! words



fail me when I would attempt adequately to set forth the profound benefit and help, your life has had upon mankind. Obscure, remote, in somewhat of a melancholy spirit, have you worked toward an end, which you were convinced beyond question was the end to be attained by man in seeking for health. Through many years of obscurity, of ridicule and scoffing, have you labored, being absolutely sure, as later events have proved, that you were right, and that the truth of God and of nature lay at your finger ends. We are most profoundly grateful that events, did not in those years of almost fruitless toil take a different turn. We are glad that in the face of almost unsurmountable obstacles, you did *not* turn your face backward in discouragement, and so have permitted this child—the youthful offspring of science—to fall still-born unto the darkness of time. \* \* \*

“It has long been the custom of the world to give a great benefactor little or no honor during the years of his life, only recognizing him after he has departed hence, and then tardily recognizing his merits, to erect monuments to his memory. We are glad again that this order in your case, Dr. Still, has been reversed. We are glad that you have live to see the fruition of your great life-work, and our earnest hope is, that you will be spared to us, and to man, for years to come, and that every man, woman and child in this great free land, yea in the whole wide world, shall turn to this glorious science for relief, when illness comes \* \* \* In the closing years of this most eventful century we may point with greater pride, than to any other achievement which has preceeded it, the discovery of Osteopathy, the greatest boon which has ever fallen to the lot of man. For its discovery and for the bringing of it to its present almost completed shape; for the untold benefits which must accrue to mankind from its application and practice, the world shall ever be indebted to you, and we say now most confidently, that notwithstanding the claims which others make so glibly, no one shall ever take from you the glory and renown which must always attach to him who first gave to man this matchless science. \* \* \*

“We are all proud to be called graduates of the American School of Osteopathy, and in that pride let us never do one single thing which might in anywise bring discredit upon our *Alma Mater*. By our actions and by our words let us show to others, who will eventually learn from us of this healing art, that this school equips men and women for this work more completely and more thoroughly than any other institution.”



## STRUGGLE FOR RECOGNITION.

BY W. L. HARLAN, D. O., DENVER, COLO.

HAD Dr. William Harvey been a man of putty, or in any sense a weak-kneed supporter of what he conceived to be the fundamental problem in physiology, he never would have discovered and proved his theory of the circulation of the blood. His theory was not only bitterly opposed, as being a mere chimera of the brain, but so little was he appreciated, that his prescriptions among the apothecaries of the day were regarded as entirely worthless. He continued, however, for years, in spite of all opposition, to prosecute with a sleepless purpose, his theory of the circulation of the blood. He laid down the proposition that wise men must learn anatomy, not from decrees of philosophers, but from the fabric of nature herself, and in pursuance of that idea, his investigations covered a wide range of subjects, extending from man down through the animal kingdom, including the unhatched chicken, and even the serpent, before he announced the complete demonstration of the problem, for which he had for so many years labored.

Had there not been a Columbus, the discovery of the New World might have remained merely a problem, for an indefinite period. Its solution would have certainly not been attempted by any of his contemporaries for they, the best, and most accurate geographers of that age, scoffed at the theory he advanced, and prevented him by their well known opposition, from obtaining an opportunity to prove what he claimed for many years after the thought had been projected.

Scientific men pronounced Robert Fulton's steamboat scheme visionary and impracticable, but he went on with his work. Years passed before the realization came. It was on the 10th of May, 1807, that a large concourse of people assembled at the wharf on the banks of the Hudson river, to see the steamer "Clermont" leave the shore, propelled by steam and destined for Albany. The more ignorant of these were guided thither by curiosity. The great majority met there as scoffers, believing that the steamer would prove to be a failure, and that Fulton's ideas, which he had cherished for years, would be exploded in failure. But behold the results which have followed from that successful trial trip of the "Clermont." Look at the river and the ocean steamers, which have since plowed all the navigable streams of the habitable globe, and have carried their freightage of humanity and commerce into every part of the world.

Had Professor Morse taken the advice of friends, the progress and development of telegraphy might have been stayed for years, and civilization checked on its onward progress. The old world and the new would have remained on the opposite sides of the ocean, and had no communion



with each other, save through the old medium of ships. The possibilities of the Atlantic cable would have been a dream. Intellectual growth would have been retarded. Commerce would have been slow in development; business and trade would have lagged, and all the interests of men, as well as of governments and nations, would have moved along in the same old grooves.

The man who attempts to invade the field of science, with the purpose of adding another trophy to those which have already been won, will not find his pathway strewn with flowers. A portion of the way may have been blazed by those who have preceded him, but, if he is to win in his researches, he must pass the uttermost limits which have hitherto been attained by any and all others. He must become the solitary adventurer, upon virgin soil which has never been pressed by the foot of man.

The man who dares to combat the old established theories or dogmas, which have been advocated and upheld by learned universities, with a long line of learned professors, willing to travel right along in the old worn ruts, is generally branded as a fanatic. Not a few of them have been regarded as off their balance, and have been objects of such commiseration to their dearest friends, that the insane asylum has been gravely hinted at as being a fit place for men thus afflicted. The jealousy which exists in all well established professions will not tamely submit to innovations which strike at what they conceive fundamental principles. They will not sit quietly by and see prop after prop being knocked from under them, without making a desperate effort to save intact the entire foundation as well as the superstructure. Loyalty to old established customs, methods and theories, impel them to interpose the arm of defense.

No class of people are quicker to dispute the advance of a thought or a principle, which tends to interfere with what they deem to be their rights, than the medical profession. Medical ethics and medical etiquette are carried so far; that they become ridiculous in the extreme. That species of snobbery which will not permit one school of physicians to practice or consult with another, is worse than ridiculous, and springs from pretensions as great as those which characterized the Pharisees of old. But they stand upon a more lofty, but not less ridiculous eminence than this. They profess to have a holy horror of the practice of advertising. It is, they say, undignified, and weakens the morals of the profession. It antagonizes the rule of their enforced ethics, and some of these strait-jackets are such sticklers for this all round foolish whim, that they object to having a modest card, bearing simply their name and number of office, inserted in a newspaper! And yet these M. D.s' names may be seen in letters of gilt or gold, hanging upon a sign above the entrance of their office, or firmly nailed upon the door. What is the difference between seeing a man's name on his door and reading it in the paper? What is the difference between seeing a man's name in the directory, and reading it in a newspaper? This old,



moss-grown idea handicaps the physician of advanced thought and skill, and keeps him from coming to the front long years, after he could get there, if his ability and deserts were made known through the ordinary and intelligent channels—the wide-awake newspapers of the day.

A little more than a quarter of a century has passed since the then small, quiet village of Kirksville, Missouri, received an accession to its inhabitants in the person of a man who was at the time a pioneer in scientific discovery. He boldly proclaimed the startling theory, that drugs were not necessary to the life and happiness of the human race. Like

Robert Fulton, and others whom I have mentioned, he was greeted with incredulous sneers, and at once became a target for all sorts of idle and random shafts. He was regarded as a mild fanatic by the people with whom he had cast his lot, but faithful to his convictions, he continued to delve deeper and deeper into the mystery of science. Established theories had been exploded by his keen, logical researches, in his effort to arrive at the hidden truth, and he became convinced that the Almighty Father of us all, never decreed that the human stomach should be used as a chemical depository. Like the great Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, he studied nature and the laws which govern and control the human organism, and after long years of ceaseless toil, filled with "hopes deferred" and bitter disap pointments, he finally and firmly established the science of Osteopathy—the art of healing without drugs.

Dr. Andrew Taylor Still has lived to see the theory for which he long and patiently battled, one of the demonstrated sciences, and is today reaping the fruits of the seed which he has so intelligently sown. To such men as he, civilization owes its advanced position in art, science and invention. Their courage, persistency and lucidity of conception have been the levers which have lifted the world out of its ruts, and given it a new impetus in its onward march. Such men as he have been the benefactors of the race, for by their genius they have increased the aggregate of human comfort and human happiness.





## THE A. S. O. GLEE CLUB, ORCHESTRA AND QUARTETTE.

[SUBJECT OF ILLUSTRATION.]

THE following is the personnel of the American School of Osteopathy Glee Club, Orchestra and the A. T. Still Quartette of which a full page group, in half tone, appears in this issue. The organization possesses some exceptionably fine musical talent and proposes giving a series of entertainments during the present season at various points, which can be easily reached by rail from Kirksville. Communities which may be thus favored, may congratulate themselves on the opportunity they will have to enjoy a rich musical treat.

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 Personnel.

Dr. G. A. Wheeler, Director.  
 Chas. C. Teall, Manager.  
 Homer Woolery, Secretary.

H. M. Vastine, President.  
 C. V. Kerr, Vice-President.  
 W. C. Harding, Treasurer.

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 FIRST TENORS.

G. A. Wheeler, Feb. '99 Randolph, Vt.  
 G. D. Wheeler, June '99, Barre, Vt.  
 K. K. Smith, June '99, Clarinda, Ia.  
 T. E. Reagan, June, 1900, Lincoln, Neb.

## SECOND TENORS.

H. Woolery, June '99, Bloomington, Ind.  
 J. D. Wheeler, Feb. '99, Randolph, Vt.  
 C. V. Kerr, Feb. '99, Kirksville, Mo.  
 H. B. Sullivan, June 1900, Chicago, Ill.

## FIRST BASS.

W. B. Howells, June, '99, New York.  
 M. E. Clark, Feb. '99, Petersburg, Ill.  
 G. D. Chaffee, Feb. 1900, Shelbyville, Ill.  
 F. J. Fassett, June 1900, Montpelier, Vt.

## SECOND BASS.

H. Vastine, Feb. 1900, Sunbury, Pa.  
 S. D. Barnes, June '99, Chicago, Ill.  
 W. C. Harding, Feb. 1900, Jacksonville, Ill.  
 A. M. Willard, Feb. 1900, Kirksville, Mo.

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 Orchestra.

First Violin, G. E. Graham.  
 Second Violin, J. D. Wheeler.  
 Second Violin, T. E. Reagan.  
 Flute, S. D. Barnes.  
 Clarinet, G. A. Wheeler.

First Cornet, U. G. Helm.  
 Second Cornet, G. D. Wheeler.  
 Trombone, A. M. Willard.  
 Double Bass, M. E. Clark.

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 A. T. S. Quartette.

First Tenor, G. A. Wheeler.  
 Second Tenor, G. D. Wheeler.

Baritone, H. M. Vastine.  
 Basso, S. D. Barnes.



## A PATIENT'S OPINION OF OSTEOPATHY.

IF DOCTORS had the good of their patients at heart, instead of a desire to fill their pockets, they would find less fault with that which promises relief, but which conflicts with their theories. What do the sick care for theories or medical science? They want to get well. They don't care what school cures them so they are cured.

When one has tried all the remedies known to medical science and all have failed, according to the ideas of some, they must live always in affliction.

If a new remedy is heard of, the old school of doctors say, it's a humbug, don't try it. But it cures others, why not cure me? It's unscientific, they say, don't try anything that conflicts with the best authorities on medicine.

This has been the chief opposition to Osteopathy. No one can find anything in the old authorities about it. The books say nothing about it, therefore it must be a fraud.

The man of genius—the explorer, and a discoverer—does not go to books for his authority. He goes to nature. He studies his science from the fountain head of all knowledge, nature. That is what Dr. Still has done. He has done just what the old masters did, dug out his knowledge from studying the anatomy of the human body.

He saw that the old masters had made a mistake and have been going wrong ever since. Some among them wrote prescriptions of certain drugs to cure certain ills. Others following in their footsteps turned off at the same fork of the road they did, until the world has come to believe it impossible to cure without drugs.

Dr. Still went back to the fountain head of the science of healing and instead of studying drugs, studied the human body. He made a discovery that at first set the medical people to smiling. He announced that the sick could be healed without medicine. They smiled in derision until he proved it. Then they frowned and have been frowning ever since. When Osteopathy proved it had come to stay, they howled with rage.

No wonder. It bids fair to undermine a false system. I don't say doctors are dishonest, but I do say they are prejudiced against a theory that bids fair to upset their practice. The sick, whose only desire is to get well, care little for theories or professional etiquette. So long as Osteopathy brings relief we say "Long live Osteopathy."

LIZZIE M.

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Dr. Andrew T. Still, the father of Osteopathy, has followed his usual quaint style in writing his biography. From cover to cover of his book entitled the "Autobiography of A. T. Still," we find the expression of the Doctor, the philosopher and humorist combined. It is as interesting as a novel.—Coming Light, for November.

The Journal of Osteopathy.

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY UNDER THE AUSPICES
OF THE

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.

Entered at the Post Office at Kirksville, Mo.,
as second class matter.

Every issue of THE JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY
with all its contents, is fully protected by copyright

While due and reasonable care will be exercised in the admission of advertising matter in this JOURNAL, such admission must not be taken as an endorsement. Patrons must exercise their own judgement in these matters.

IT IS very probable that Osteopathy will be brought up for recognition in several state legislatures this winter. Friends are at work in the different states and it is hoped all those who have personally investigated this practice will speak or write their state legislators regarding it. The friends of Osteopathy throughout the United States would make quite an army. A united effort put forth in the right direction this winter will accomplish wonders.

THE JOURNAL'S pages are open to all Osteopaths for the discussion of the science, and practitioners are urged to record the results of their experience in the field of disease. Results are indisputable evidence of merit—the public is interested in a record of results—but the practicing Osteopath wants to hear more of methods from his brother practitioner. The habit of recording accurately, diagnosis, treatment, and progress, is a good habit for Osteopaths as well as for practitioners of other schools. The JOURNAL would be glad to receive scientific articles, as well as records of cures, from Osteopaths who are out in the field.

AS AN advertising medium for graduates of Osteopathy there is no better or cheaper medium than the JOURNAL. A professional card inserted in these pages will fall into the hands of thousands of people whom the practitioner could reach by no

other medium. Then, in addition to a professional card in its pages, the practitioner will find that the circulation of extra copies throughout the territory surrounding the city in which he is practicing, will arouse an interest in the science which he could never excite by local advertising, and which would require many months successful work on his part. A favorite plan with many of the graduates is to subscribe for extra copies to be sent each month to the addresses of prominent people in the vicinity where located. These extra copies are furnished from this office at a nominal cost, the price barely covering cost of printing and mailing, and are mailed direct from Kirksville. One hundred copies judiciously used each month by the graduate will be found a profitable investment. The operators who have tried this plan are universally pleased with it. Then in addition to furnishing a profitable advertisement for the local practitioner, it is a splendid thing for the advancement of the science. An Osteopath who desires to see an interest awakened among the people regarding his profession, can thus make his local advertising a source of profit to both himself and the science.

THE recent novel and extraordinary decision of the Kansas City Court of Appeals in the case of the State vs Barber's so-called School of Osteopathy, at Kansas City, seems to leave the doors wide open for all kinds of "fake" institutions and "diploma mills" to follow their business without legal interference. From what we can gather from the newspaper reports, Judge Gill's decision is practically to the effect that, while Barber may have technically violated the laws regulating and chartering medical colleges, by issuing a diploma, merely on an examination more or less informally made, and without the required actual attendance of the applicant at said school, such violation was not of sufficient gravity to work a forfeiture of the charter of the offending school. Prof. Wm. Smith, to whom the diploma was issued under an assumed name, and on whose affidavit suit was brought against the school for the annulment of its charter, in speaking of the case says:

"If the ruling of the court of appeals is

correct, the existence of legitimate schools, whether medicine or Osteopathy, is totally unnecessary, for anyone can issue a diploma to anyone; anyone can testify to facts which are totally untrue; in fact the ruling puts a distinct premium upon fraud. I refuse to believe that the American people will allow the opinion to become a law, that anyone can issue a totally false statement to a confiding public and be supported in so doing by legal authority."

PHILOSOPHY OF OSTEOPATHY.

THROUGH the courtesy of Dr. A. T. Still I was recently granted the exceptional and pleasing opportunity of reading the subjects which are to comprise his great work on the "Philosophy of Osteopathy." The master-hand and father of this great and glorious science can be noticed in every line and page. This work, which is intended to be a complete, concise and invaluable guide for all students of Osteopathy, will be revered and cherished by future generations, and in ages yet to come, and long after Dr. Andrew Taylor Still has received his final and well merited reward, the students and advocates of Osteopathy will hold him as a synonym for all that is noble and charitable.

(Signed)

T. J. G. SHEEHAN, M. D., M. B.

Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland.

Member of Board of Health, South Dak.

The Philosophy of Osteopathy now being written by Dr. A. T. Still is far advanced in its course of preparation, and it is expected that the complete work will be ready for press by March, 1899.

WISE CENSORS!

THE regular M. D's of Ohio, like their brethren elsewhere, have taken upon themselves the task of sitting in judgment on the qualifications of all others, not only of their own school, but of all schools of healing, with the intention and desire to shut out all who may differ with them. Osteopaths and other graduates of heterodox schools of healing, must be prevented from practicing their humane profession for fear of "mistakes of judgment."

Now comes Secretary Propst, of their own

state board of health, who announces that smallpox has been raging at at least two points in the state, for six months, or since last May, and that at the village of Loveland, there have been seventy cases, all of which the local physicians called chicken-pox. No wonder the Osteopaths in the state of Ohio, whom the M. D's have been fighting so bitterly, should be indulging in broad grins, over the situation:

Columbus, O., Nov. 9.—Secretary Propst of the state board of health, returned yesterday from Loveland, where he discovered the same state of affairs as to smallpox as at Wapakoneta.

The disease has been raging there since last May and there have been seventy cases, all of which local physicians called chicken-pox. Dr. Probst was called to Center, O., to see a case, and from this case tracked the disease to Loveland.—Press-Dispatch

It would appear that the Osteopaths are not the only people who are liable to "mistakes of judgment."

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE following is a sample of the letters which are coming to the JOURNAL from various directions. The writer desires her name withheld for obvious reasons, but says she has been led to write it from actual experience and observation:

"O wad some power the giftie gie us

To see ourselves as others see us!

It wad frae monie a blunder free us, and
foolish notion."

SCENE FIRST:—A graduate from the American School of Osteopathy locates in one of our large cities. A friend calls at his office. He has heard of Osteopathy, and asks numerous questions about the new science. One of the first being:

"Do you treat fevers?" The second—"What success do you have with Typhoid fever?" The answer was:—"Yes, we have been very successful with Typhoid fever, only losing one case during the time I was at Kirksville." The caller has been acquainted with this D. O., for some time and knows that in public and private life his word is above question.

SCENE SECOND:—The D. O. is called into

his operating room and before leaving, places the reading matter on the table at the disposal of his caller. He picks up the September number of the "Cosmopolitan Osteopathy" issued in the interests of the new S. S. Still College of Osteopathy, located at Des Moines, Iowa.

The caller glances over the subjects of the articles to see first what ground is covered in that issue. He turns its pages and reads—"Advantages of Des Moines." Passes to the next page and reads "Disadvantages of Kirksville." The comparison courts investigation and he reads the two articles. The wheels in his head begin to turn and they evolve thoughts something like these: If Osteopathy is so "successful" in treating Typhoid fever, why need the managers of the Des Moines School of Osteopathy make of it a scare crow? And, even if Kirksville is a hot bed for Typhoid fever, why, if Osteopathy is so successful in treating that disease, need anyone fear to attend a College, or enter the Infirmary located there, when its President keeps a large staff of competent operators at work constantly?

He draws conclusions to this effect:—That the managers of the Des Moines Infirmary and School of Osteopathy have founded it mainly and almost solely as a money making scheme. He thinks he, for his part, would hesitate before sending a student or patient to their doors.

These scenes are being repeated over and over again in almost every Osteopathic office; and the intended *Boom* of the Board of Managers of the Des Moines College, becomes a *Boom* (erang)!!

Our hearts go out in hero-worship to A. T. Still, the founder of the science, who has proven that "Nothing succeeds like success." That patience, actual skillful work and results will do more to fill your colleges and infirmaries than *Boom* (erangs).

Upon the cover of several Osteopathic Journals are designs representing Science, Truth, Liberty and Justice; see to it that the contents do not belie these designs. You claim to have gotten at the essence of Medical Science, in its relation to the anatomy of the body, chemistry, biology, hygiene, histology, pathology, physiology, etc. Surely any school, with a competent staff of teach-

ers and operators ought to be able to fill the pages of its Journals with instructive articles upon all these subjects.

Let this blunder of the Des Moines College be a looking glass for all the new would-be Osteopathic Journals.

There are few really well people in the world today and many, (too many) who have been drugged to the doors of death. These afflicted ones are not anxious to give their money to enrich some would-be capitalists who are making Osteopathy a means to a selfish end. But, "all a man hath will he give for his life." Convince them by well written scientific articles, and by actual work and results that you hold the key to man's natural limit of life and you will not lack for students, patients, or the "filthy lucre."

REFLECTOR.

THE Nebraska State Journal, published at Lincoln, has certainly cultivated the art of "blowing hot and cold" in a most artistic manner. In its issue of November 11th it says:

"An effort will be made at the coming session of the legislature to legalize the practice of Osteopathy in this state. Regulars will fight the passage of such a law to the bitter end, on the ground that the practice of Osteopathy is unscientific. To an unbiased mind the position of the regulars is not altogether justified. There is so much guess work in medical practice that it seems hardly fair to humanity that any school should have the sole right to try experiments on the human organism, when results are still so apt to be fatal. Sick people should have the right to select, without unwarranted legal restraints, the instrumentalities for their taking off. The law does not prevent a man going to the apothecary shop and selecting any old nostrum he thinks may be good for what ails him, and millions of dollars are squandered annually for dope that does about as much good as turning in water to drown a badger when the hole is empty. The "graduated" Osteopath is supposed to be as thoroughly conversant with anatomy, physiology and pathology as those of other schools generally recognized as competent to deal with physical infirmities at a fair margin of profit upon the time and money invested. He has the same opportunity to become skilled as a diagnostician, and may learn to prognosticate your untimely death as accurately as the best of them. He differs from the regular practitioner in that his

system of therapeutics does not contemplate the administration of additional poison to an organism already deranged by the presence of nasty microbes and deadly toxics that result from faulty elimination of broken down muscular tissue. His methods are mechanical rather than vital, and in cases of various congestions and alimentary obstructions are no doubt *thoroughly scientific and less apt to do harm* than any system of medication. We should imagine that in cases of lingering fever such as typhoid and the yellow variety, Osteopathy would be on a par with Christian science in utter uselessness; *but here medicine also fails*, and recovery depends largely upon the vitality of the patient and the sense of the nurse. In this land of liberty it is probably the best policy to let people exercise their own judgment in matters that concern their physical welfare or otherwise until out of the present confusion a system of therapeutics is evolved that can shown to possess a semi-scientific basis."

This is certainly as warm an endorsement as could be asked for by any reasonable Osteopath. On the next morning however the wind has veered, and comes from an entirely different direction. Some M. D. must have been fooling with the editorial thermometer, over night. Note the change. We have space for only a portion of the article but quote its most striking sentences:

"Reverting once more to the subject of Osteopathy, there is this about it that does not commend it to the public confidence: The apostles of the new fad, for it will have to be so considered until it can prove itself something more substantial, hold that the human body is a piece of machinery, like a Waterbury watch or a gas engine, that can be regulated and made to keep time and run smoothly by mechanical manipulation alone. So the "tinkers" go out, and represent to the ignorant invalid that they understand and have a remedy for every disorder under the sun, and will gladly apply it for the small sum of \$25 per month, cash invariably in advance. They get a great many chronic cases, and often their manipulations afford much comfort to the patient. But they invariably promise more than they can fulfill, and the seriously ill lapse into the old, foundered condition soon after the treatments are suspended."

Speaking of a case of loss of sight which some Osteopath had failed to cure, the writer adds:

"In the light of facts like this, the family physician has a right to complain when the patient *who owes him* for visits made two years ago, chases off after strange gods and throws away money for the kind of treatment that

an intelligent Turkish-bath attendant could administer just as effectively and at much lower rates. While we have alwas contended that a man should have the right to "denominate his poison," it is painful in the extreme to see how easy it is to humbug the average individual, and just at this time Osteopathy is having a great run of luck."

What further tergiversations may mark the literary career of the writer in the State Journal we will not attempt to predict. In the meantime it would be well for the representatives of Osteopathy in Nebraska to enlighten him on what really constitutes Osteopathy.

In Memoriam.

ONCE more it becomes our painful task to chronicle the death of one of our number, that of Miss Lelia Morehead, aged twenty-six years. The young lady entered the class of September, 1897, with Mr. and Mrs. K. W. Coffman, the former being her third cousin, their homes being in Sacramento, Ky. She had not felt well for some days before taking to her bed and in fact had some fever. When the doctor was called in he pronounced the case a low type of fever, between malaria and typhoid which ended in gastritis. The duration of the illness which took her off so suddenly dated only from Saturday week ago, to Sunday morning, when she breathed her last at 1:05 a. m. Not many of her classmates and other friends knew of her illness, consequently did not have the privilege of seeing her until they found her laid away in her coffin. All was done for her that friends and doctors could do, but to no purpose. Her mother had been sent for to attend upon her, but did not arrive. When friends told her she was nearing the end and only a few minutes more of this life remained to her, she was asked what they should tell her mother, to which she replied: "Tell mother I would like to see her, but it is all right," and then passed away as she finished the last word, being conscious up to the last minute.

She was a model young woman, of noble character, quiet and refined, a good student, one in whom the students of her class found many good qualities to admire. Sunday morning her classmates, and many others in the school, together with the faculty, marched from the school building to the house, and after viewing the body, accompanied it to the depot, where it was placed on the 10:15 train to be conveyed back to Sacramento, Ky. Mr. Coffman accompanied the body home. Thus do we, with the whole school, tender our sincere sympathy to the

bereaved parents, brothers and sisters, and to Mr. and Mrs. Coffman, who have been so closely associated with her.—Record, 9th Nov.

Resolutions of Respect.

WHEREAS, the messenger of death has removed from our midst our friend and classmate, Miss Lelia Morehead, who by her genuine qualities of mind and heart has endeared her to us all, and whose life has been one worthy of imitation, and

Whereas, The American school and the cause of Osteopathy have lost in her an efficient representative, be it therefore,

Resolved, That we the June class of '99, of the American School of Osteopathy, herein express our deepest sorrow in this the loss of our friend. Be it further

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to her bereaved parents, and that a copy of these resolutions be inscribed in the Journal of Osteopathy and the Osteopathic Reporter.

J. S. BAUGHMAN,
MRS. C. C. CARLOCK,
ELIZA WALPOLE,
CHAS. C. REID.
Committee.

DIED.—Saturday night, Nov. 5, 1898,

Mrs. Adelia Mullins, wife of M. W. Mullins of the February, 1900 class. Mrs. Mullins had been ill for three or four years with consumption and her death was not unexpected. The body was taken to her home at Omaha, Mo., on Monday for interment. President Mills of the February class, appointed a committee to draw up resolutions of respect which are as follows:

Whereas, The ruthless hand of death has taken away from the stage of action Mrs. Adelia Mullins, wife of our fellow student and classmate, M. W. Mullins,

Resolved, That the February class of the American School of Osteopathy, hereby express their heartfelt sympathy and sincere sorrow at the untimely death of the companion of our fellow student, and that we extend to the sorrowing husband and other relatives this expression of sympathy.

Kirksville, Nov. 7, 1898.

W. E. WILLIAMS,
W. J. KEYS,
A. N. MINEAR,
BESSIE D. McCLELLAND,
MRS. W. D. GREENE.
Committee.

WE are informed that the A. S. O. Glee Club and Orchestra will give a musical entertainment at the Normal Chapel, on the evening of Dec. 2d.

WE have often heard of a man with "wheels in his head," but the latest novelty in this line is one who is said to carry about an "X-Ray machine" in the same rather narrow receptacle.

THAT diseases can be and are cured without the aid of drugs is becoming more and more a matter of knowledge among the masses. This is why Osteopathy always finds such a warm welcome wherever introduced by a man or woman thoroughly competent to practice the new system.

A NEW skull has just been received at the American School. It cost \$75. and is so adjusted on brass stems that every part of the skull on the inside can be distinctly seen without any difficulty, as also the blood and nerve supply to the teeth. It is perfect in every particular and interesting to look at.—Reporter.

THE editor cannot feel otherwise than grateful for the many kind and appreciative words from distant readers of the JOURNAL, which have been especially numerous during the past month. The September and November numbers have come in for a large share of these compliments. It is not possible to make a really valuable and interesting Osteopathic Journal without the active and hearty assistance of the real workers "in the field."

THE OSTEOPATHIC REPORTER is the name of a bright, young literary aspirant for public favor issued by Messers Hester & Miller, students of the American School of Osteopathy. It is issued every Wednesday, and evidently fills a long felt want, as each issue is eagerly looked for and perused. It is a student's paper and contains much of personal interest to those in attendance at the school. We note also that the Reporter is rapidly gaining a circulation abroad among the graduates who still feel an interest in their Alma Mater, and all that pertains to her welfare. One dollar per annum.

PRAISES THE INSTITUTION HIGHLY.

MRS. F. C. FOSTER returned yesterday morning from Kirksville, Mo., where she has been for the past three months visiting her sister. While there Mrs. Foster also took treatment at Dr. Still's Osteopathy Infirmary, which she praises very highly. Mrs. Foster has been in poor health for many months, but she returns so much improved that she scarcely has words with which to express her admiration for the treatment given, and Osteopathy itself.—Rapid City (Dakota) Journal.

IF certified copies can be secured in time the text of the various Osteopathic bills which have become laws, will be published in the January number of this JOURNAL. This publication will be a valuable record for the use of graduates everywhere and especially for use in states where Osteopathic legislation may be pending.

NOTES.

C. O. Deeming, D. O., has gone to Rock Falls, Ills.

D. L. Clark, of the January class has opened practise at Sherman, Texas.

W. J. Rhynsberger, D. O., expects to leave Dayton, Ohio, and seek a new location.

Roy Bernard, D. O., of Rockport, Mo., contemplates changing his location in the near future.

J. M. Mullins, D. O., of the January '98 class, has located at Texarkana, Texas, with a fine outlook for business.

W. L. Corbin, D. O., has left Topeka and located at Malvern, Iowa, where he finds many friends of Osteopathy.

Osteopathic practioners desiring lady assistants, recent graduates of this school, are requested to communicate with the Dean.

Benton Gentry, D. O., has gone to Bloomington, Indiana, where he will join G. V.

Neinstedt, D. O., in the practise of Osteopathy.

S. H. Morgan, D. O., of Canon City, Col. writes that he has as a patient, the great evangelist, Dwight L. Moody, and his singer, D. B. Turner.

T. B. Mansfield, D. O., has opened an office for the practise of Osteopathy at Wichita, Kansas. He is located in the Zimmerly building.

The card of Chas. W. Little, D. O., who has opened the Lincoln Infirmary of Osteopathy at Lincoln, Nebraska, appears in our advertising pages.

Dr. Heber Roberts, editor of the American X-Ray Journal, delivered an intensely interesting lecture on the subject of X radiance, on the evening of Thanksgiving. Portions of his lecture were illustrated by lantern views from negatives taken by the X-ray process. The lecture was given in Memorial Hall.

Horton Fay Underwood has accepted a position with the Boston Institute of Osteopathy as lecturer on the principles of Osteopathy. The JOURNAL is always glad to learn of the graduates of the American School of Osteopathy coming to the front in Osteopathic work.

Joseph H. Sullivan, D. O., of Chicago, in a very tasty and unique circular announces a contemplated removal to more spacious quarters, consisting of seven rooms on the fifth floor of the Masonic Temple—suite 504. This has been rendered necessary by the growing practise of Dr. Sullivan. He invites his friends to call at the new address.

At a meeting of the Feb., 1900 class, a few days ago an incident occurred which shows the warm feeling that the students entertain for each other. It concerns J. A. Quintal, who, by reason of his position in the school and infirmary is unable to take the regular course with his classmates. The class was unanimous in voting that Mr. Quintal should be graduated with them in regular order,

that his having to make up a few studies after regular course, should cut no figure in the matter, provided his grades are made, which they will be, and thus receive his diploma. This shows a right spirit which we are glad to see.—Osteopathic Reporter.

* * *

Osteopathic Marriages.

SHACKLEFORD-ILLINSKI:—At the home of the officiating minister, at 8:30 p. m., Nov. 8, J. Rufus Shackleford of Nashville, Tennessee, and Miss Anielka Illinski of Kirksville, Mo. There were no guests except the immediate families of the bride and groom. Rev. F. N. Chapman of the Episcopal church, performed the ceremony.

Dr. and Mrs. Shackleford left on the 12:30 train for Nashville, Tenn., their future home.

* * *

A Golden Medal.

Dr. J. M. Littlejohn offers a gold medal to the best student in Physiology and Psychology graduating during the year ending at the June graduation 1899. The following are the conditions upon which it is open to competition.

(1) Candidates must be regular students and must have been in attendance 20 months when the medal is awarded.

(3) Those only are eligible who have regularly completed the full course in Physiology and Psychology with grades of not less than 90 in recitation, term and professional examinations.

No one is eligible who has taken any special examinations.

(4) A special examination will be set some time during the term preceeding graduation of June 1899, when all those eligible under the preceding rules may compete for the medal.

(5) The candidate receiving the highest grade will receive the medal. In case of a tie the Demonstrator in Anatomy, the Professor of Histology and the Professor of Anatomy shall act as assessors in determining the one entitled to the medal.

* * *

New Advertisements.

The Johnson Institute of Osteopathy has

been opened at Omaha, Nebraska. Card in this issue.

The card of the Lincoln, (Nebraska) Infirmary of Osteopathy appears in this number. C. W. Little, D. O., proprietor.

U. M. Hibbitts, D. O., Brooklyn, Iowa, has opened a branch office at Grinnell.

Chas. Sommer, D. O., has located at Birmingham, N. Y. See card.

W. W. Steele, D. O., and Harry M. Harris, D. O., of the last graduating class, have formed a partnership and opened an office for the winter months at Buffalo, N. Y. Card in this issue.

W. A. McKeehan, D. O., of the January '97 class, has opened an office in the Hennen building, New Orleans, La. He writes that the outlook is fair for Osteopathy in the Crescent city.

J. A. Thompson, D. O., has changed, as will be noted by his card, from Wheeling to Titusville, Pa.

The card of D. Ella McNicoll, D. O., Frankfort, Ind., appears in this issue.

J. A. Boyles, D. O., and Wilbur L. Smith, D. O., have formed a partnership and opened office for practise in Baltimore, Md. See card.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

DISEASE AND CURE.

BY A. T. STILL,

THIS work which is being written by Dr.

A. T. Still, sums up the results and conclusions of more than twenty-five years experience and experiment with man, as nature formed him. This Philosophy is based on a belief that man was equipped by his Creator with all necessary remedies within his own body when he was created. It covers all diseases of climate and season, and gives in addition, the laws of speedy and easy child-birth, which have been tested and have proven to the mother that child-birth need not be considered a period of torture almost equivalent to death.

This work will be ready for the press early in the coming year. It will be a work of about five hundred pages, of the size of those in this magazine. The price will be \$25 per copy.

As it is desirable to know approximately how many copies will be needed before the work goes to press, it is requested that all who wish to secure a copy send their names and addresses at once. Address

A. T. STILL,
Book Department, Kirksville, Mo.

Field Notes and Letters From Graduates

E. E. Beeman, D. O., Montpeller, Vt.

Dr. Beeman sends us copies of the local papers containing some very flattering testimonials of his success. His patients express themselves not only grateful to Dr. Beeman for their recovery but also to Dr. A. T. Still for his grand philosophy.

days at Britt, Iowa, where he has twenty-six patients. The doctor has been having some fun with a "twelve month's graduate" from another school, through the local newspapers. Mrs. G. G. Woodford, of Clear Lake, Iowa, who is a patient, at present, at the A. T. Still Infirmary, speaks very highly of Dr. McLain's skill and success.

Drs. J. E. and D. D. Owen, Indianola, Ia.

In ordering a copy of Dr. A. T. Still's forthcoming work: "The Philosophy of Osteopathy," say: "We are very anxious to learn all we can of the science and we want our instructions from the fountain head. *

* * May our work never bring reproach on the science, or on its noble founder, is a desire we hold dear."

F. W. Sherburne, D. O., Melrose, Mass.

Dr. Sherburne says: "I have the honor to be the only representative of your school in this state, and I have already found it of value to me, as some people even "away out here" think that a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy should be better than any other. I am trying to build a permanent business, promising only what I can fulfill. My practise is growing nicely and my patients are improving."

Rev. S. H. Morgan, D. O., Canon City, Colo.

Dr. Morgan, in a private letter to Dr. A. T. Still, speaks enthusiastically of his success since he left his Alma Mater, in August last, and expresses his unbounded gratitude for the knowledge which enables him to heal the sick through Osteopathy. He says he believes Dr. Still has done more for the world than any other man that has ever lived on the earth aside from Jesus Christ. Since he has been in Colorado, he has enrolled one hundred and twelve patients and has banked a snug sum of money making a grand financial as well as professional success.

Dr. Sherburne says he has a number of interesting cases, some of them quite difficult and likely to give him a reputation if cured. This list includes five cases of paralysis of different varieties.

H. C. McLain, D. O., Mason City, Iowa.

Dr. McLain is doing a splendid work for Osteopathy in that section of Iowa, judging by reports which have reached us from disinterested sources. He has a big list of patients, representing twenty-seven different towns in four states. He has seventeen cases at Mason City alone. He spends alternate

U. M. Hibbetts, D. O., Brooklyn, Iowa.

Dr. Hibbetts writes for a hundred copies of the November number of the JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY and says: "Accept my congratulations on the issue, as I think it the best I have seen, and each number seems to be better than the preceding one. The little "scrimmage" I have had here with the M. D., has made people anxious to know more about the "fake," as he is minded to call me, and they are calling for more reading matter on the subject. Long live the JOURNAL and the American School of Osteopathy."

We are glad to know that Dr. Hibbetts is getting plenty to do, and better still, that he is getting results.

J. H. McCartney, D. O. Springfield and
Xenia, Ohio.

L. H. McCartney, of the Springfield Osteopathic Sanitarium in which he is associated with J. T. L. Morris writes to Dr. A. T. Still:

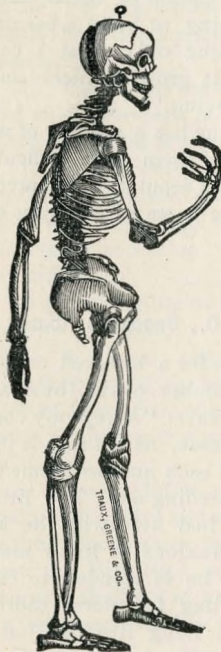
"There is a lawyer here by the name of Peter R. Schnebley who had a brother who was an M. D., and practised some twenty years ago in Baldwin, Kansas. He says that this brother spoke about Dr. Still and said "The public will hear from Dr. A. T. Still some day, for he will develop something (important) before he dies." The prophecy of this brother, who is now dead, has come true. You have given to us the science of Osteopathy which will stand with the ages.

Dr. McCartney says further that Osteop-

athy is steadily gaining friends and patrons in Springfield as well as at other points in the Buckeye state. "The State Board is trying to drive us Osteopaths out; there is a test case now at Toledo, but we feel sure Osteopathy will come out victorious in the end." Drs. Morris & McCartney have a branch office at Xenia.

To Our Subscribers.

Subscribers to this JOURNAL knowing themselves to be in arrears should arrange to settle their accounts on or before January 1st, if they desire the JOURNAL sent to them for the coming year.



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September Class, 1898.

The following is a revised list of the new September class.

Abernethy, Mallie May.....	Troy, Miss	Crawford, John S.....	Gibbs, Mo
Abernethy, Margaret F.....	" "	Crawford, Dwight D.....	" "
Abernethy, John U.....	Troy, Miss	Cobb, Henry M.....	Pattonsburg, Mo
Aldrich, Wm.....	Vroman, Neb	Carter, Walter C.....	Kirksville, Mo
Buckmaster, O L.....	Moncton, New Brunswick	Campbell, Cora.....	" "
Bowker, Elsworth.....	Panora, Ia	Curry, Etna K.....	" "
Bowker, Celia.....	" "	Davis, Ida.....	" "
Bishoff, Fred.....	Montavista, Colo	Davis, Martha.....	Kirksville, Mo
Burbank, Mary A.....	Chelsea, Vt	Dawson, James B.....	Des Moines, Ia
Bunting, Harry S.....	Chicago, Ill	Donahue, Edward I....	Sycamore, Ill
Bodine, Rufus H.....	Paris, Mo	Daley, Chas I....	Ft. Madison, Ia
Beall, Francis J.....	Memphis, Tenn	Dwiggins, Walter, E....	Rossville, Ill
Beall, Clara P.....	" "	Davenport, Bert M.....	Hiawatha, Kan
Burke, Arthur A.....	Kirksville, Mo	Dinsmoor, Prof Silas.....	Kirksville, Mo
Benneson, Harry K.....	Kirksville, Mo	Doane, Adele....	Parsons, Kan
Bullard, John R.....	Memphis, Mo	Denniston, Elmer L....	Kirksville, Mo
Bartholomew, Elmer J.....	Chicago, Ill	Ewing, Bess B.....	Baltimore, Md
Bushart, Eli E.....	Bethany, Ill	Fletcher, Clark F.....	Montpelier, Vt
Berger, Theodore P.....	WilkesBarre, Pa	Fassett, Fred J.....	" "
Bohannon, Frank B....	Anna, Ill	Fryett, Solomon J.....	Chadron, Neb
Bledsoe, James W.....	Kirksville, Mo	Furnish, W M.....	Granville, Mo
Barnes, Chas W.....	" "	Fitzharris, Peter J.....	Brooklyn, N Y
Barnes, Mrs Jennie..	" "	Forquer, Jas W.....	Kirksville, Mo
Brown, John W.....	" "	Fellows, William B....	Des Moines, Ia
Barrett, Caleb D.....	Loydsville, O	Greenwood, Victor H....	Brashear, Mo
Billington, Henry T.....	Kirksville, Mo	Gill, John L.....	Fresno, Cal
Booth, Emmons R., Prof	Cincinnati, O	Graves, Anna M.....	Redding, Ia
Beavan, Leslie N.....	Fulton, Mo	Gamble, Harry W.....	Wayne, Neb
Burton, Bennie Otto.....	Kirksville, Mo	Gates, Mary A.....	Leon, Ia
Bowman, Gertrude.....	" "	Gayle, Birdie L.....	Monroe, La
Brown, Alexander C, Jr...	Canon City, Colo	Griffin, Clyde....	Kirksville, Mo
Browne, Elva M.....	Gallatin, Mo	Gillman, Carrie A.....	Honolulu, H I
Chesney, Ernest N....	Kansas City, Mo	Graham, Geo W.....	Brooklyn, Ia
Conner, Sallie.....	Kirksville, Mo	Hiett, Alva,	Berwick, Ill
Curl, Lewis F.....	Gallatin, Mo	Hook, Mathias.....	Wellfleet, Neb
Cheatham, Edna.....	Rollins, Wyo	Hays, Lola L.....	Princeton, Ill
Chase, Emma A.....	St. Paul Minn	Harris, Miss B Rees.....	Aylesford, N S
Coons, Jessie M.....	Kirksville, Mo	Hamilton, Nellie M.....	Kirksville, Mo
Cain, Phillip R.....	" "	Hathhorn, Chas C.....	Livingston, Mont
Cain, Asa D.....	" "	Harlan, Myrtle D.....	Kirksville, Mo
Covey, Homer P.....	Miltonville, Kan	Harding, Ada.....	Jacksonville, Ill
Campbell, Chas. A.....	Kirksville, Mo	Hoover, Mable.....	Lawn Ridge, Mo
Campbell, Grace.....	" "	Hulett, Guy Dudley.....	Manhattan, Kan
Cookson, Evert.....	Kirksville, Mo	Hollingsworth, Fred.....	Phoenix, Ariz

- Hoefner, J Henry..... New Melle, Mo
 Harvey, Elizabeth..... Queen City, Mo
 Jackson, Mary E..... Kirksville, Mo
 Kennedy, Seth Y..... Lake Como, Pa
 Kimball, Sherman..... Northfield, Vt
 Killgore, Joseph M..... Kirksville, Mo
 Kellogg, J Hollis..... Kirksville, Mo
 Keyte, Ivy A..... Kirksville, Mo
 Kennedy, Ralph V..... Rochester Minn
 Kelso, Sophronia B..... Auxvasse, Mo
 Laughlin, George M..... Kirksville, Mo
 Lewis, Richard G..... Chillicothe, O
 Linder, John F..... Nefy, Mo
 Lincoln, Fred C..... Buffalo, N Y
 Lund, Mrs Genevieve..... Kansas City, Mo
 Lyda, Levi W..... LaPlata, Mo
 Linhart, Curtis C..... Browning, Mo
 Landes, Henry E..... Kirksville, Mo
 McFall, Frances... St Joseph, Mo
 Mayhugh, Ina T..... Rothville, Mo
 McDougal, John P F..... Ottawa, Canada
 Millard, Fred P.....
 McClannahan, Mabel M..... Kirksville Mo
 Moyer, I Edna..... " "
 Morris, Thomas C..... " "
 Miller, Chas Z..... Mt Ayr, Ia
 Mitchell, M Louise Weedsport, N Y
 Meyer, Otto E..... Quincy, Ill
 Merkley, Edwin H..... Syracuse, N Y
 McRae, Ira W..... Shibleys Point, Mo
 Maxwell, Milton, L..... Kirksville, Mo
 Maxwell, Elizabeth..... " "
 McClung, Bert..... " "
 McCormick, Blanche A..... Ruston, La
 Mahaffay, Ira F..... Brashear, Mo
 Macgeorge, Florence, Dunedin, New Zealand
 Mahaffy, Mary I..... Kirksville, Mo
 Morgan, Richard M..... Watson, Mo
 Moss, Joseph M..... Miltonville, Kan
 McGurvey, —..... Xenia, Ohio
 Nisbet, Robert E..... Bullion, Mo
 Nugent, Emma B..... Bedford, Ind
 Oliphant, Adath Pearl... Kirksville, Mo
 Peters, F F..... —, Neb
 Putnam, Harrison A..... Sioux City, Ia
 Putnam, Daniel P..... " "
 Pemberton, Stanley D..... Kirksville, Mo
 Proctor, Arthur C..... Pocatello, Idaho
 Pennock, David S B..... Lansdown, Pa
 Ray, A. D..... Kirksville, Mo.
 Reesman, B F..... Bullion, Mo
 Reesman, Arthur J..... Bullion, Mo
 Reesman, Victor H..... Kirksville, Mo
 Reagan, Thomas E..... Lincoln, Neb
 Rickart, Emma V..... Quincy, Ill
 Roberts, Katherine..... Kirksville, Mo
 Roland, Arthur A..... Greenville, O
 Reed, Wilmont..... Kirksville, Mo
 Sigler, W D Jr..... Kirksville, Mo
 Shackelford, Natt H..... Lewistown, Mo
 Spencer, John J..... Kirksville, Mo
 See, Samuel D..... Granville, Mo
 Smith, Benj P..... Miltonville, Kan
 Sullivan, Henry B..... Chicago, Ill
 Sheldon, Tristram W..... Fitchburg, Mass
 Sigler, H Roy..... Kirksville, Mo
 Strait, Hiram H..... Minneapolis, Minn
 Skeen, George S..... Jacksonville, Ill
 Shrum Mark,..... Bloomington, Ind
 Sutherland, W G..... Mapleton, Minnesota
 Stephenson, Troy C..... Brooklyn, Ia
 Shackelford, Joseph W..... Lewistown, Mo
 Shackelford, Jennie T..... " "
 Staff, Gambetta..... Kirksville, Mo
 Sisson, Ernest..... Genoa, Ill
 Sisson, Ada B..... Gena, Ill
 Suter, Robert E..... Palmyra, Mo
 Sabiu, Henry W..... Montpelier, Vt
 Snavely, John W..... Leon, Ia
 Traughber, Wm F..... Centralia, Mo
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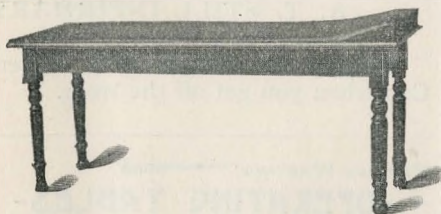
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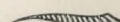
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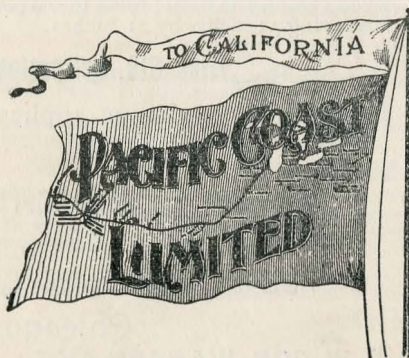
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